The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

VACATION NOTES.

From Detroit to Marquette---Ward's Steamers --- Port Huron---Lake Huron---Sault Ste. Mary---Lake Superior.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The trip from Detroit to Marquette embraces about half the distance from the former city to Duluth, and is very interesting. The only regular line of steamers running this Summer is Ward's, and is made by steamers finely adapted to passenger traffic. There are ten in all, ranging in tonnage from 800 to 1,600, and finely appointed in every respect. The "Keweenaw" on which we took passage is one of the older vessels of the line, but we found her a staunch, rapid, and steady boat, easy in a heavy sea, comfortable in all her appointments, well officered, having among others a courteous, and polite clerk, Mr. Easton, and a jolly, shrewd steward, whose name is Small, but whose body is portly. Staterooms of ample size, and beds comfortable and clean, rendered the sleeping department all that could be desired. The singular name of the steamer is taken from a point and bay in Lake Superior, —"Keweenaw" — being the Indian name which still clings to one of the finest bays in the lake.

Out on the Lake.

Our time for leaving Detroit was 10 P. M., but just as we were being cast off, one of the steamer's crew fell overboard, at the wharf, and was drowned. The poor fellow uttered no cry, and as the night was dark and stormy, there was nothing but his splashings in the water to indicate his whereabouts; and before anything could be done for his rescue he went down. A person drowns very quickly in the clear, transparent waters of the lakes and rivers here. Our progress through the night must have been extremely slow, as early morning found us at Marine city, a distance of but forty-three miles from Detroit. As we passed St. Clair flats and canal in the night, our slow progress is partially accounted for. The narrowness of the river, and tortuous channel, a part of the way, account, also, in part for our slow movements. Ten miles farther on, St. Clair city is passed. Sixteen miles farther, and we reach Port Huron, from which we clearly see the broad waters of Lake Huron. The towns last mentioned appeared like thriving cities,—ship building being a prominent industry. Their populations are given, respectively at 3,000, 5,000 and 6,000. Port Huron is the county seat of St. Clair county, and is a beautiful place, and delightfully located. The St. Clair river, through which we have been passing, since early morning, is sparingly a mile wide, deep, and at places possessed of a rapid current. Lake Erie, being lower than Lake Huron, accounts for this. All along, I was impressed with the apparent prosperity of the American towns, and the seeming activity and deadness of the Canadian towns on the opposite side of the river. Wherever an American town appeared, there was sure to be one, just opposite, on the Canadian side. The distinguishing feature always was, one prominent building, out of proportion with the size or appearances of the place, and evidently designed to flourish by selling goods for smuggling purposes. At Sarnia, opposite Port Huron, the Grand Trunk railway has a terminus.

A Delightful Sail.

At about 10 A. M., we passed the lighthouse, located on a point of land, on the American side of the river, and moored out on the placid waters of Lake Huron. On our right, the Canadian shore stretched away, in a gentle curvature, and far away in the distance a point of land, covered with forest trees came down to the lake, and beyond, the blue waters rimmed the horizon. On our left, the American shore was but a few miles away; but as we progressed, it too, was eventually lost to sight. I saw a picture, as remarkably fine as steel engraving, in the window of one of our picture stores on Wood street, representing three Indian canoes, as they followed one the other on the calm, hazy, but beautiful waters of Lake Superior. Thought of this, as we moved out on the surface of Lake Huron. There were the same clear, placid waters, the same slightly hazy atmosphere, reminding one of Indian Summer. In the distance, in the direction of the American shore, was a vessel that had been stoven in by a collision and was being raised. Here and there were small sail boats, and dotting the surface, a few larger vessels,—all, however, having around them that weird atmosphere, that is so suggestive of summery ease and repose. In the afternoon a strong wind sprang up, the air became quite cold, the sea was heavy, and many passengers retired to their berths, fearful of seasickness. But so steady was our vessel, and so fortunate her cruise, that she pushed through the rolling waves with easy motion and even keel. Lake Huron is 100 miles wide and 250 long. It is from 100 to 750 feet deep, is 574 feet above the ocean, and 26 feet below Lake Superior, with whose waters it is connected by the St. Mary's river. At early morning, the day following that on which we entered Lake Huron, the St. Mary's entrance, the St. Mary's river was passed, and we were in the midst of a multitude of wooded islands, of every imaginable form and of great beauty. For more than two hours we sailed among these, and then entered Mud lake,—a body of water about four miles in width. Still on amid wooded islands, we eventually entered the Mobish rapids,—where the current is about six or seven miles an hour. Lake George came next. This is a broad and beautiful expanse of waters, apparently surrounded by wooded hills. While passing across it, there was considerable dwelling among the passengers, as to whether we would find an exit. It turned out that all were wrong in their surmises, except those who had been previously on the bay. Our exit was eventually made from the lake into what seemed a narrow, tortuous creek, scarcely wide enough for the steamer. The waters, however, proved strong and deep. On our left, as we entered, a few yards from the mouth of the creek, a wharf, covered with wood, was reached, and a stone house and very neat cottage dwelling were near by. This is a name, what celebrated spot, and while the steamer stopped for wood, the passengers went ashore for a noon day ramble, and to purchase at tiefes of Indian workmanship.

Yankee Shrewdness Illustrated.

The point known as Church's Landing, derives its name and fame from a man named Church, a gray haired, sharp eyed man, of medium height, and evidently possessed of keen business abilities. He was at the wharf awaiting our coming, and welcomed us to his store, where an Indian boy, Charley, attended to sales, while Church entertained the company with conversation. His wife is a sister of one of our prominent Pittsburgh gentlemen, and they visited our city last Winter. But Church declared that he could not live in our smoky atmosphere, and that he was restless till he got away. They have been at this place thirty years,—the region wild and desolate, in appearance, and but two or three huts near them. He exerts a strong influence over the Indians, who gather and bring in to him maple sugar, and to their season, rasp berries, which Church manufactures into jam,—and sends to pollish for sale. Church's raspberry jam is quite celebrated, I am told, and is ordered from points far distant, and is even sent into Northern Canada. In all but its utter loneliness, and its probable dreariness in winter, his home seems attractive and pleasant; but it is one of the mysteries that a man should choose such an isolated spot for a home. Yet he illustrates the idea that however isolated a man may be, if possessed of Yankee shrewdness in money making he may be successful. A more unpropitious spot than this, for money making cannot well be imagined,—yet Church has evidently prospered,—thanks to his shrewdness, and the lines of steamers which illustrates his strong individuality. I had other points shown me where men had settled, with as good opportunities as his, and they sank speedily into indolence and merely sought to fish, cut wood, and hunt, and are poor and distressed now. But Church maintained his energy and individuality, and so prospered.

Villages Along the Shores.

Proceeding onward, we enter Garden River and pass near several Indian villages, on the Canadian shore. There seemed an overplus of churches,—the point being a missionary station. The Indians are of the Chippewa tribe, and are said to be poor, giving but little attention to cultivation, and subsisting by fishing and hunting. A little further and the Salt, or rapids of St. Mary are in sight. The rapids represent the highest part of the difference in level between the waters of Lake Superior and those of Lake Huron. In about a mile the fall is twenty-two feet, the water dashing in foamy waves among rocks, and rushing forward with a roar that is heard quite a distance. There is a United States fort, with four guns visible at this point,—Fort Brady—and another on the Canadian side. We had a clear view of the town on the American side, but not the time to visit it. It was settled by the French in 1668, and now has about 1,800 inhabitants. The Canadian town on the opposite side of the river, has about half as many inhabitants. Railroads are projected from the American town to Marquette, and from the Canadian town to Toronto. As a place of resort, for those who desire to enjoy fishing and hunting privilges, this locality is famous. While we were passing through the locks, two Indians were thrown into the rapids, in their canoe, and one with a hand-net, as large in the round as a barrel, caught enough white fish to supply us with fish food. We could stand on the deck of the steamer, on the shore, and see him sweep the net, and catch two or three fish each time. The descent of the rapids, in a canoe, directed by an old Indian, who makes a specialty of the same, is said to be an exciting experience, even to those having strong nerves. The mate of our steamer said he made the trip,—taking just two breaths while doing it, and that he had no desire to repeat the experiment. I had proposed to try the trip, but our steamer did not remain long enough. Between the canal and the rapids, are about a dozen Indian huts. A few of us made a visit, looking in among them, and observing their manner of life. One wigwam contained a family, one of which was a peculiarly bright eyed Indian baby, whose wondering look, and innocent face moved one of our party,—the Colonel,—to bestow a quarter of a dollar upon it. Some suggested that $5 would buy it, and he could have it all the while. The Government is building a new series of locks here, at an outlay of one million of dollars, and the work is well advanced. When completed there will be little delay in passing the rapids.

"Fresh Fish."

A few miles of river navigation and we enter Lake Superior, a fine body of water, and move steadily forward, with the American shore on our left, and the broad waters of the lake on our right, for Marquette. We were well outfitted in the lake when ten time arrived. Judge White had been expending very unfavorable opinions on vessels where no fish were provided. He came to the Lakes, among other things, to get a supply of the excellent fish known to abound here. Yet up to this, we had been supplied with meats, but not with fish, and he was disgusted. But as we moved out on the waters of Superior, we were called to supper, and were supplied with white fish that were caught, a few hours before, in the rapids of St. Marie. A kind, benignant smile spread over the handsome features of the Judge, and for a time he reveled in ecstatic visions, as the fish peacefully glided from his dish to his palate. It was, evidently, to him, a half hour of unalloyed bliss.

"At Marquette."

I had earnestly hoped to see the Pictured Rocks, famed as among the most wonderful curiosities of this region. At Marquette, I visited an island cave, in a small boat, and gathered some small specimens of rock, curiously marked, and that clearly illustrated how the Pic ured Rocks are made to appear as they do. We passed the Rocks, however, in the night, and at early morning we were at the wharf at Marquette, and here our party proposed to lie over for the next steamer. This was the favorite place of stay with old Father Marquette, although he made extended journeys among the Indians of this entire region, and was greatly revered by them. He died at some distant point, and the only relic of him here is the name given to the place. It is a delightful watering place, patronized to some extent by Pittsburgers, and the fashionable resort for any living in Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. It has a population of about 7,000, has two blast furnaces,—both out of blast,—one very excellent hotel, and several of inferior quality, several Catholic churches, and churches of other denominations. This is the point where iron ore is most largely shipped. The principal mines from which Pittsburgh derives its supply of ore, are located among 10 miles from Marquette, at Negaunee. The ore in this region is generally rich in quality, and inexhaustible in supply. But it is a delusion, I think, to imagine that it will be located blast furnaces here. Fuel is difficult to obtain, except wood, and a few blast furnaces would soon exhaust a convenient supply, after the havoc made by the heavy fires in this region. But iron ore is unmistakable, and will be made an article of profitable export. Of this, more particularly in my next. VAN.

AMONG OUR MILLS.

Items of Interest to Our Iron Makers.

(From the American Manufacturer.)

THE Cope Wheel Works in Allegheny resumed on Monday.

ALLENTOWN FURNACEMEN have $75,000 worth of pig metal on hand.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS' Allegheny mill resumed operations on Monday.

THE Pottstown Iron Company have recommenced manufacturing operations.

THE proprietors of the Rochester Tumble' Works, at Rochester, are boring for gas for fuel.

ANOTHER lot of Connellsville coke was shipped to San Francisco (via Cape Horn) a few days ago.

THE United States Iron and Tin Plate works, at McKeesport, are nearly ready to commence operations.

CHESS, SMITH & Co.'s factory (tacks and nails) has stopped to make repairs. They have had a busy season.

THE PUDDLERS of the Reading railroad rolling mill resumed work on the 20th inst. The heaters will resume next week.

THE plate mill at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s Upper mills is in motion again, the boiler having been repaired. The Danks furnaces are also in operation.

THE DANVILLE *American* is informed that an other reduction is to be made in the wages of employes at the Pennsylvania Iron works at that place.

THE work of rebuilding the Rochester Glass and Tumbler Works, which were burned a few days ago, is progressing favorably, and it is expected to have them in operation in about four weeks.

ISABELLA FURNACE No. 1 made during the week ended July 18, 555 3,960 2240 tons of pig iron, the largest run made in 24 hours, being 93 2020 2240 tons. These runs are claimed, and we are sure the claim is well founded, to be the largest ever made by any blast furnace of the same size (18 ft. boshes) in the United States. About one-third was No. 1 foundry and balance No. 1 mill.

ALL THE blast furnaces in this city are blowing except one of the Etna furnaces, which, as we stated some time ago, is being rebuilt, and one of the Isabella furnaces (the upper one) which is being repaired. Lucy is producing a good deal of Bessemer. Clinton, which is the oldest in the city, has not been out of blast for about five years, if we mistake not. The other furnaces are doing well.

A COMPANY has just been organized with ample capital and resources for the manufacture of wagons, &c. They have purchased the shops of Messrs. Phelps, Park & Co., in Allegheny, and expect to be in operation soon. W. H. Phelps, Esq., is a leading spirit in the company and his old friends will be glad to meet him in a business where he has for so many years been a successful and representative man.

THEY HAVE FOUND IT.—We stated in previous issues that our ironmasters had determined to bore for gas, and in case they found it in sufficient quantity would use it for fuel instead of coal. Messrs. Moorhead, McClease & Co., who have been boring for water for a few weeks, struck a small vein of gas on Tuesday night last. It would be hard to exaggerate the importance of this discovery. It means the best and most convenient fuel for our iron men, at no money and without price," and immeasurably increases the manufacturing advantages of Pittsburgh, already unsurpassed, if equaled.

VALENTINE & Co.'s iron works at Williamsport, started on Monday of last week. These great works have been building for nearly two years, and the time of starting was looked for ward to with considerable interest by the iron men of this section. Mr. H. C. Valentine, the assistant Superintendent, informs us that they are making the best kind of charcoal blooms. The Valentine iron has such reputation that it always sells readily. There can be no better proof of this fact than the statement Mr. Valentine made us, that they have orders enough at present to keep them running full for the next six months.

United States Patents

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending July 22, 1874, and bearing that date.—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Elsworth, No. 771 G Street Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from Whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

152,727. Trace-Carriers. John Crawford Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed May 16, 1874.

152,738. Water Wheels. Thomas Filon, Newcastle, Pa. Filed June 1, 1874.

152, 752. Register Weighing Machines. Joe F. Keeler, Pittsburgh, Pa., (Hiram J. Keeler, administrator) Filed June 6, 1871.

152,814. Surfacing Sheet-Iron to resemble Russia Iron. John Stackhouse, Allegheny Pa. Filed May 9, 1874.

152 828 Heating Stoves. Marius C. C. Church, Parkersburg, W. Va. Filed June 16 1874.

152 871. Ironing Tables. W. W. Shallus Lancaster, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to H. C. Brubaker, same place. Filed April 20, 1874.

152,877. Barges for Coal, &c. John N. Snowden, Brownsville, assignor to Thos. Snowdon, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed April 8, 1874.

5,956. Casing Spears. Victor Gretter, Richland township, St. Peters-burg, P. O., Clarion County, Pa. Patent No. 142,141, dated Sept. 23, 1873. Filed June 25, 1874.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Butcheries in New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—Late advices from Ute Creek, New Mexico, to July 17th, say that twenty-one persons, six Americans and fifteen Mexicans, were killed by the Indians between Fort Bascom and the Rotan mountains up to the present time, and that four hundred horses were driven out of the territory. A company of the Eighth Cavalry left Fort Union to July, for the Dry Cimaron river, the scene of the late Indian outrages.

No Indians Near Fort Petterman.

A three days' scout on Deer Creek and Box Elder Canons, near Fort Petterman, just returned, failed to find any Indians.

Seven Redskins Sent to their Happy Hunting Ground.

The following was received from Medicine Bow, Wyoming, to day: Eight Indians who had stolen five head of stock from an emigrant train last Saturday were pursued, overtaken and whipped in the mountains between Dalton and Cooper Creeks, and seven of the Indians killed.

The Lost Steamer City of Boston

NEW YORK July 23.—The son of S. M. Parsons, of 67 Wall street, residing at Miami, Dade county, Fla., on the eastern coast, writes to his father under date of July 5.h, that a comrade, George Davis by name, found a bottle on the beach about eighteen miles from Miami, near New River, and gave it to him. In this bottle was a paper bearing the marks of time, and written upon it in ink were these words: "Steamship City of Boston.—To all to whom this message may come: That I, the undersigned, a passenger on this ship, write the following statement: On Sunday night a heavy storm arose, at 12:30 o'clock increasing, at 1:30 o'clock all hope lost, at 2 o'clock going down. John Caswell, London, England." At the same time that Davis, a beach searcher, found the bottle, a board was found some distance away with some pen writing on it that was rather indistinct, and it was with difficulty that the reading on it was made out. The following, however, was deciphered: "We have now taken to the boats as our last resort." There was something further that was illegible. The board was headed "City of Boston." This steamer sailed from this port January 25, 1870, and has not been definitely heard from since.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

Mrs. Tilton's Story.

Some of Theodore's Glowing Charges Answered.

They are Pronounced "Fearfully False in Every Particular."

Criminal Intimacy with Beecher Emphatically Denied.

A Determination to Ruin the Accused the One Aim of Tilton's Life.

Mrs. Tilton's Action Before the Investigating Committee.

A Peep Behind the Curtains.

Theodore Playing the Lover.

The False Mask at Last Thrown Aside.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1874.

Mrs. Tilton's Story.

The following is the statement of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton:

To pick up anew the sorrows of the last ten years, the stings and pains I had daily schooled myself to bury and forgive, makes this imperative duty, as called forth by the malicious statement of my husband.

The Saddest Act of My Life.

Besides my thought of following the Master contradicts this act of my pen, and a sense of perversion of my life-faith almost compels me now to stand aside till God Himself delivers. Yet I see in this wanton act an urgent call and privilege from which I dare not. To reply in detail to the many articles of arraignment I shall not attempt at present; yet if called upon to testify to each and all of them I shall not hesitate to do so. Suffice it for my purpose now that I reply to one or more of the most glowing charges touching the feigned sorrow of

My Husband's Compulsory Revelations.

I solemnly avow that long before the Woodhull publication I knew him by instinction and direct statement to have repeated to my very near relative and friend the substance of these accusations, which shook the moral sense of the entire community this day. Many times, when hearing that certain persons had spoken ill of him, he has sent me to chide them for so doing, and then and there I learned he had been before me with his calumnies against myself, so that I was speechless. The refutation in his statement that he had "persistently striven to hide" those so-called facts is utterly false, as his

Hatred to Mr. Beecher

has existed these many years, and a determination to ruin Mr. Beecher has been the one aim of his life. Again, the perfidy with which the holiest love a wife ever offered has been recklessly discovered in this publication reaches well nigh to sacrilege, in that my cave and the sacredness of my confessional have been made a parallel, most conspicuously my letter quoting the reading of

"Griffith Gaunt."

Had Mr. Tilton read the pure character of Catharine he would have seen that I lifted myself beside it as near as any human may aspire in ideal; but it was her character, and not the incident or the life surrounding it, to which I referred. Here was no sin of criminal act or thought. A like "confession" with hers I had made to Mr. Tilton in telling of my love to my friend and pastor one year before, and it now and then unwittingly shading all his misrepresentations and anguish of soul, I owe to my acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Beecher, as to no other human instrumentality, that encouragement in my mental life and that growth toward divine manhood which enabled me to walk daily to a lively hope of the life beyond. The shameless charges in articles seven, eight and nine are

Fearfully False.

in each and every particular. The letter referred to in Mr. Tilton's tenth paragraph was obtained from me by importunity and by representations that it was necessary for him to use in his then pending difficulties with Mr. Beecher. I was then sick nigh unto death, having suffered a miscarriage only four days before. I signed whatever he required, without knowing or understanding its import. The paper I have never seen, and do not know what statements it contained. In charge eighteen, a letter of mine, addressed to Mr. Francis Moulton, is quoted to prove that I never desired a separation or was alienated by Mr. or Mrs. Beecher or to leave my husband. I reply the letter was

Mr. Tilton's Own Concoction,

which he induced me to copy and sign as my own, an act which in my weakness and self-distrust I thought to help him I have done too often during these unhappy years. The implication that the harmony of home was unbroken till Mr. Beecher entered it as a freqnent guest and friend is

A Lamentable Satire

upon a household where he himself years before laid the corner-stone of free love and desecrated its altar up to the time of my departure, so that the atmosphere was not only Godless, but impure for my children, and in this effort (and three of agony I would fain hide from my daughters and all womanhood from the insidious and diabolical teachings of these latter days. His frequent efforts to prove the tender, weak minded, insignificant, mean presence, all sank in the scale of heartlessness, selfishness and falsehood, having its climax in his present endeavor to convince the world that I am or ever have been unable to distinguish between an innocent or a guilty love.

The Charges Denied in Toto.

In summing up the whole matter, I affirm myself before God to be innocent of the crimes laid upon me, that never have I been guilty of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher in thought or deed, nor has he ever offered to me an indecorous or improper proposal.

To the further charge that I was led away from my home by Mr. Beecher's friends and by the advice of a lawyer whom Mr. Beecher had sent to me, and who was in the habit of visiting before the committee had arranged with me the questions and answers which are to constitute my testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf, I answer that this is again untrue, having never seen the lawyer until introduced to him a few moments before the arrival of the committee by my stepfather, Judge Morse, and in further reply I submit the following statement of my action before the committee and separation from my husband.

Her Action Before the Committee.

The publication of Mr. Tilton's letter in answer to Dr. Bacon I had not known nor suspected. When, on Wednesday evening, he brought home the *Golden Age*, handing it to me to read, looking down its columns, I saw writing on with blinding eyes that he had put into execution the almost daily threat of his life, "that he'd yet to crush out Mr. Beecher, that the god of battles was in him. He had always been Mr. Beecher's superior, and all that lay in his path, wife, children or reputation, if need be, should fall before this purpose." I did not read it. I saw enough without reading. My spirit rose within me as never before.

An Explanation Demanded.

"Theodore," I said, "tell me what means this quotation from Mr. Beecher. Two years ago you came to me at midnight, saying: Elizabeth, all letters and papers concerning my difficulties with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen are burned and destroyed; now don't you betray me, for I have nothing to defend myself with." "Did you believe that?" he said. I certainly did implicitly, I said. "Well, let me tell you they all live. Not one is destroyed." If this was said to intimidate me, it had quite the contrary effect. I had never been so fearless nor seen so clearly before with whom I was dealing. Coming to me a little later, he said: "I want you to read it. You will find it a vindication of yourself. You have not stood before the community for five years as you now do."

Elizabeth Aroused.

Roused still further by the wickedness hid behind so false a mask, I replied: "Theodore, understand me, this is the last time you call me publicly to walk through this filth. My character needs no vindication at this late hour from you. There was a time, had you spoken out clearly, thoughtfully and manfully for me, I had been grateful, but now I shall speak out and act for myself. Know also, that if in the future I see a scrap of paper referring to any human being, however remote, which it seems to me you might use or pervert for your own ends, I will destroy it."

"This Means Battle."

"This means battle on your part, then!" said he. "Just so far," I replied. I write this because these words of mine he has since used to my harm. The next morning I went to my brother, and I told him that now I had decided to act in this matter, that I had been treated by my husband as a nonentity from the beginning, a play thing to be used or let alone at will, that it had always seemed to me I was a party not a little concerned.

A Card for Publication.

I then showed him a card I had made for publication. He respected the motive, but still advised silence on my part. I yielded to him thus far as to appearing in public prints, but counseling with myself, and no other, it occurred to me that among the brethren of my own communion I might be heard. Not knowing of any Church Committee, I asked the privilege of such an interview in the parlors of those who had always been our personal friends, Mr. and Mrs. Overington then learned for the first time that the committee would meet that night, and advised me to see those gentlemen, as perhaps the godliest persons I could select. This I accordingly did.

Pleading for Husband and Children.

There alone I pleaded the cause of my husband and my children, the result being that their hearts were moved in sympathy for my family, a feeling their pastor had shared for years, and for which he was now suffering. On going home I found my husband reading in bed. I told him where I had been, and that I did not conceal anything from him, as his habit was from me. He asked who the gentlemen were; said no more, rose, dressed himself and bade me good-by forever.

Theodore Playing the Lover.

The midnight following I was awakened by my husband standing by my bed. In a very tender, kind voice he said he wished to see me. I rose instantly, followed him into the room, and sitting on the bed side, he drew me into his lap, and said "he was proud of me, loved me, that nothing ever gave him such real peace and satisfaction as to hear me well spoken of; that meeting a member of the committee, he had learned that he had been mistaken as to my motive in seeing the committee, and had hastened to assure me that he had been thoroughly wretched since his rash treatment of me the night before," etc.

Making Up Again.

Then and there we covenanted sacredly our hearts and lives, I most utterly renewing my trust in the one human heart I loved. The next day how happy we were! Theodore wrote a statement to present to the committee when they should call upon him, to all of which I heartily acceded. This document God knows was a true history of this affair, completely vindicating my honor and the honor of my pastor. In the afternoon he brought me to show it to his friends. As returned home early in the evening, passing the happiest hours I had known for years, renewedly assuring me that there was no rest away from me. So in grateful love to the dear Father I slept, and that the end had then come I would not then receive

The Cruel Blow

which made a woman mad outright. The next morning he called upon our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Overington, and there, with a shocking bravado, announced the direful deed, adding with an oath and violence the shameless slanders against Mr. Beecher, of which I now believe him to be the author. This fearful scene I learned next day. In the afternoon he showed me his invitation from the committee to appear the next evening. I did not then show my heart, but carried it heavily within, but calmly without.

Elizabeth's Eyes Opened.

All night till early morning reflection upon this scene at Mr. Overington's convinced me that notwithstanding my husband's recent profession to me, that he had a declaration of repentance and affection were only for the purpose of gaining my assistance to accomplish his ends in his warfare upon Mr. Beecher. In the light of these conclusions my duty appeared plain.

The End of the Farce.

I rose quietly, and having dressed, roused him only to say: "Theodore, I will never take another step by your side. The end has indeed come." He followed me to Mrs. Overington's to remark, in a saying I was unduly excited, and that he had been misrepresented, perhaps, but leaving me determined as before. How to account for the change which twenty four hours have been capable of working in his mind then many years past, I leave for the eternities, with their mysteries, to reveal. That he is an unreliable and unsafe guide, whose idea of trusting is self love, it is my misfortune in this late sad hour to discover.

(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.
July 23, 1874.

Tilton's Heart Bleeding at the Publication of his Statement.

Theodore Tilton says of his statement: "I would not have had it published for one hundred thousand dollars. Augustus Maverick, a friend of mine, helped me to copy the original, and made a second copy of it while I was before the committee. He printed it out of friendship for me, and when I heard of it I went to my room in the Astor House, and threw myself on my bed in despair."

Maverick is the editor of the Brooklyn paper in which the statement first appeared, and received yesterday the following note:

"WEDNESDAY, July 22.—My Dear Maverick—From me you will receive nothing further. I, as my copyist, or from the committee's short hand writer, or from some member of the committee, could my sworn statement have got into print. My heart is bowed and bleeding at seeing these last days the use you have made of me, how could you have taken such a fearful, dreadful, horrible responsibility without consulting me in advance? There now remains no possibility of peace or silence, nothing but everlasting misery for myself. You must do it, both to me and to the public.

"Yours in grief, THEODORE TILTON."

Maverick publishes this note, and adds, in the columns of his paper, addressed to Theodore Tilton and the public: "As one of his (Tilton's) staunch friends, loving and knowing him to be a long abused man, and that he still shrunk from hurting others, in order to defend himself, I received that this defence should be published, and published it. I did so without his knowledge or consent, and I did right, and will stand by the act as an act of justice to a man who has been cruelly wronged by a community that had a right to know all the facts."

Beecher's Love Correspondence.

A gentleman whose official business has led him to receive and open much of Mr. Beecher's correspondence, said last evening: To Mr. Beecher's love letters you would not be entitled. I know how foolishly some women write to him. Every once in a while a woman gets a little crazy and writes to Beecher to tell him how much she adores him. Let me read to you a few of these specimen effusions, and Tilton, under orders from Beecher, opened them. Many of them he made copies of, and to-day he has manuscripts, and names and copies of letters, all connected with respectable ladies who have written letters to Beecher telling him all about their love for him. He receives love letters by the ream and card, and the joke of it is that as his wife takes care of all letters that come to him, she reads the love letters first. Now, I have seen Tilton's letters to Mr. Beecher were very affectionate and enthusiastic, and expressed deep, pervading love in him. Mrs. Beecher read them all before he saw them, and they are all in her possession now. When the material was noised about, Mrs. Beecher looked up the letters, and at Mrs. Tilton's request has preserved them for her. You can't convince Mrs. Beecher that her husband is guilty of anything that Tilton charges. She says that all the women in creation were to swear that Beecher had been unfaithful, she would not believe them."

MEETING OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Beecher Investigating Committee met this evening at the residence of Augustus Storrs, Brooklyn. It was stated by one of the members of the committee that no witnesses were examined, but that the original letters copied in Tilton's statement were submitted to the committee for examination. The committee will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when it is believed that Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton will submit their full statements. Frank Moulton would not say whether he had prepared any statement for publication. An intimate friend and adviser of Beecher said that there were several parties who had seen and read the original statement made by Tilton excepating Beecher from all the charges latterly preferred against him by Tilton, and that they were prepared, if summoned before the committee, to swear to that fact.

THE TILTON MANIFESTO.

Comments by the Press.

We yesterday published comments of a number of newspapers on the statement of Mr. Tilton, and this morning give the following:

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

It is apparently a calm, clear statement of one side of the controversy. It must, of course, be met by an answer equally explicit and sustained by irrefragable evidence, and in the hope that this will be done immediately we forbear comment for the present.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

In permitting its publication this morning we were actuated by the belief that there would be conveyed to the reader the certain doubt of Mr. Tilton's sanity; for we question if any sane human being could have condoned and almost adored his wife's adulterous intercourse, as he claims to have done. Graced with a power and impassioned eloquence almost unparalleled, it is not difficult to understand how Mr. Beecher could bend to his own wishes any sensitive and excitable woman controlled by religious enthusiasm and idolatrous faith in the righteousness of every act of her priestly preceptor. That such a man could so degrade his own strength, so violate every teaching of his whole life, is less easy to believe, and circumstantial as the statement of Mr. Tilton appears to be, we earnestly hope that it will prove to be biased by the extravagance of a disordered mind. We acknowledge also the letters and documents cited by Mr. Tilton seem to make that hope anything but a promising one, yet until the accused shall have confessed, or the jury shall have convicted, we shall hesitate to record the damning verdict—Guilty.

(From the Golden Age.)

His (Tilton's) statement has been forced from his lips by the action of Beecher and his unwise advisers; so no one can blame Tilton. If Beecher survives, it will be as the shivered, blasted oak, every limb revealing the effects of the lightning. "What answer he can make to this simple, consistent, apparently truthful statement, backed by convincing evidence, it is impossible to conjecture; but no answer he can make will lift him to the position he has fallen from, nor recover the estimation he has lost, nor destroy the remembrance of the shock the moral sense of the community has received. The sorrow of the community is too deep for stinging condemnation; let pity be as profound as pain. "The statement must alter the public estimation of Tilton, and show the delicacy of his reticence, nobility of his forbearance, and his generosity towards his wife!"

(From the Brooklyn Argus.)

We do not pretend to vouch for the thousand rumors affecting the conduct and motives of either of these eminent gentlemen. We would not ourselves give unqualified credence to the *ex parte* statements of either side. The implications are said to be of the most serious character. The result to one or the other—perhaps to both of these gentlemen—is such that their coolest judgment may be warped, and their best efforts to appear unprejudiced may not avail them. The eminent position occupied by Mr. Beecher as the leading clergyman in the Congregational Church of America, and the liberal views which he has long held upon all matters of theology, sociology, and progress, surround him with hundreds of thousands of observers, the impulse of whose minds is to him an inspiration and a guide. If he falls, and falls from a violation of the laws which he has spent his life in presenting to the world, as the only safeguard for society, for man, and for the human soul, he falls from so high a pinnacle as to make the very sight of the ground to him look terrible, and upon whose entire surface he can see but one thing—a wide, yawning grave.

* * * * * * *

The statement is full of sadness, and too suggestive of nameless sins to be commented upon with impartiality, until we shall have heard the statement of Mr. Beecher, it speaks for itself. If uncontradicted by subsequent events, its effects we will not undertake to foretell. It were better had the curtain of darkness forever veiled such skeletons from the public; and if it need be that they must have had an existence, let them mock the happiness of a few, rather than make skeptics of an entire world.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

If Mr. Tilton is crazy, the fact is not generally known. Rising sane, the horrible story he tells the world this morning carries with it a most disheartening air of truth; for no sane man would allow himself to tell such a tale, with malice prepense. The penalty for such an offense against all society could never be fixed at a sufficient weight. If it is true, the reader may very readily understand why Mr. Beecher "wished he were dead;" and the query will arise in every mind capable of appreciating his terrible position, will not that wish meet a speedy fulfillment?

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Theodore Tilton's statement of the relations heretofore existing between his wife and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is at last given to the world, and is so much worse than anybody had anticipated that it can best be characterized in the words of Hamlet:

Such an act
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty;
Calls virtue hypocrite; takes off the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent love
And sets a blister there; makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oath. O, such a deed
As from the body of contraction plucks
The very soul; and sweet religion makes
A rhapsody of words; Heaven's face doth glow;
Yea this solidity and compound mass
With tristful vision as against the doom,
Is thought sick at the act.

* * * * * * *

It bears the impress of truth, and is fortified by a chain of circumstances which tally with each other and with what has gone before. Of course it is only one side of the story. The other remains to be told, and it will only have justice to wait till the other side is heard. Mr. Beecher has made no declaration of his coming to the point, but he can wait no longer.

* * * * * * *

This statement, whether true or false, will carry dismay not merely into religious circles, but into family circles throughout the United States, if not into every country where the English language is spoken. Mr. Beecher is the foremost preacher in the world. We are inclined to assign him the most eloquent tongue that the present century has produced. He belongs to a family of gifted men and women, among whom he is *facile princeps*. That he should now be shown a seducer, a liar, and a hypocrite, is not one of those things that can overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder. It is a fact (if it be a fact) of most grave import, and yet it should not make any right minded person to lose his respect for religion, still less to doubt the existence of virtue. There is nothing in it all to take any body off his feet. The same divine laws exist now that existed before, even as the same sun glides the heavens, and the spectacle of Beecher's fall from the dizzy height he occupied should enforce with tenfold strength the lesson that crime ever carries with it a punishment commensurate with the offense itself, no more powerful and painful infliction was ever conveyed to mankind, teaching them that the paths of purity, and they only, are the paths of peace.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

There are two sides to every question, and it is neither just nor safe to pronounce final judgment in any case until the evidence of the accused is offered in rebuttal of that of the accuser. Particularly does there seem to be a need that this course shall be pursued in the matter of the Beecher scandal; for if the verdict should be given against the defendant in that case, the consequences will be more than ordinarily momentous.

* * * * * * *

The bare existence of the statement is a strong argument for its truthfulness. It is incomprehensible that this man, unless he is the victim of insanity which cannot be detected in this coherent and powerful array of assertions, should be inspired by passion, by thirst for revenge, by a morbid hunger for notoriety, or by any other and less infamous motive to blast not only the reputation of a pure clergyman, but his own happiness and the good name of his wife, and to bring a crush and hapless blight upon his children and upon his home.

It is certain that there are no half truths revealed and magnified in this assumed exposure. As it stands, it is a consistent, intelligible, comprehensible story; and if any part of it is false, it is one gigantic and malignant lie. If the letters which are given as Mr. Beecher's are forgeries, then the whole utterance is unworthy of belief. They are the product of Mr. Beecher's hand, the whole can hardly escape the conviction that the story which they so fully sustain is in every essential particular true.

Of Mr. Tilton there can be no good opinion in any case. If his story is true, his exercise of what he calls Christian charity locks very much like the meanest and most despicable cowardice. He (to most men) disregard for his own self respect. His religion might have prevented him from putting a bullet through Mr. Beecher, but it was merely self-abasement which permitted him to allow his wife, after the alleged confession to Mr. Beecher of January 1, 1871, which induced him not only to retain her in his home, but to submit to overtures of friendship from her betrayer. We trust and hope that in the reply which is promised from Mr. Beecher something will afford to the friends of Mr. Beecher an opportunity to convince themselves that he is a deeply injured man.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

It will be read with a shudder of horror in thousands of households. Only he who alone can measure the harm which it will do to the cause of which Mr. Beecher has been so conspicuous an advocate. No man can guess in how many minds it will sow the seeds of evil, or in how many hearts it will make a sacred confidence. We cannot help feeling that in this long struggle to keep back this scandal, Mr. Beecher might well have been actuated by motives higher than any which take root in selfishness. But here it is, and the world must judge it. It will fear

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FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼.

WE are indebted to J. M. Forster, Esq., Insurance Commissioner, for a copy of the First Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania. Part II. Life and Accident Insurance.

OF the many articles we have noticed in our exchanges on the Tilton-Beecher scandal, that one reflecting most severely and uncharitably on Mr. Beecher, is said to have been written by one whose past record might have justified him in being more lenient to a brother under almost similar circumstances.

A RECENT professional visit of a reporter of one of the morning papers, brings to light a system of impurity practiced in this city, under the very noses of the police, which is calculated to horrify not only religious men, but all men of average decency and all who have sons to be ruined by iniquitous places of semi-public resort. The fact that in one of those sinks of all kinds of impurity, a policeman was so kind as to point out to the reporter the room in which he could obtain his liquor, is a sharp commentary upon the careless manner in which men are selected for the purpose of enforcing the laws within this municipality.

IN THE eyes of one of our cotemporaries the assumed fall of Mr. Beecher arises in a measure from the fact that "he admitted no theological certainties, and accepted tradition only when it served to illustrate a sentiment, or was pertinent to his sensations." We say assumed fall, for it has not been proved; and fair minded people generally await the advent of all the evidence before they make up their verdict. People very generally in this country resemble Mr. Beecher in their rejection of "theological certainties," vulgarly called infallible statements of doctrine, as well as in rejecting tradition as an authority of equal force with the written word. In the estimation of our contemporary this may be all wrong, but they will nevertheless continue therein even unto the end.

THE small Republic of Switzerland keeps up an army of 104,746 men; while we in this republic are content with a fraction less than one third of that number. Switzerland is surrounded on all sides by other and sometimes hostile governments, and her large military force is one of the necessities of her location. We, more fortunate, are divided from European powers and European politics by the broad Atlantic, and are therefore entirely free from all apprehension of invasion, and almost so from her political and diplomatic complications. As is the case with Switzerland, so would it have been with us, but for the wisdom of the great and good men who formed our Federal Union out of the measurably discordant elements of the Confederation which preceded it, and which was almost hourly liable to fall to pieces like a mere rope of sand. So would it have been with us, had the slaveholders rebellion been a success; for once let disintegration begin and who can tell when and where it will end. But for the formation of the Union in 1789 and its preservation in 1864-65 by the stout hearts and strong hands of those who loved it, possibly by this time Pennsylvania would be taxed to maintain a standing army and a *cordon* of Custom Houses of her own.

THERE is a school of modern philosophy—so called—which bushes itself in explaining away instead of elucidating the Scriptures. The statements of the Evangelists in regard to the miserables out of whom devils were cast, are argued to be the narratives of uneducated men of the cure of dementia, and other miracles are disposed of after the same style. We are inclined to think they have in Boston, even now, a clear case of diabolical possession in the person of the boy Pomeroy, who has confessed his more recent crimes. Two years ago, when detected in the cruel mutilation and torture of children, in reply to a question in reference to his reasons for such fiendish conduct he said; "I don't know, only I couldn't help, I had to do it." It is said that three well-known physicians called on his mother, and were informed by her that her husband had been a butcher, and that before the birth of this boy she had been in the habit of aiding her husband in butchering young animals; and that the boy, very early in life, showed a wonderful fondness for cutting and hacking the flesh of animals on his father's stall, with a sharp knife. What will be done with this young criminal is easily understood. Society is not bound to feed and clothe him in prison for years to come. He seems utterly irreclaimable, and therefore the principal end of imprisonment would appear to be wanting. It is an awful responsibility to sacrifice human life, but surely if the safety of society ever required it, it does in this case.

THE BEECHER-TILTON MATTER.

That there are men who gloat over the hoped for fall of one of the brightest intellects in the Protestant pulpit, or any other for that matter, is too plain for denial; but that they will be gratified is an entirely different affair. Tilton's statement is before the world, but his cross-examination, that ordeal through which truthful witnesses only can pass unscathed, was not published along with it. In that cross examination he admitted that Mr. Beecher had never confessed to any guilty act, nor did he possess any written confession from Mrs. Tilton. He alledged he had discovered their guilt in July, 1870, and admitted that he had made no complaint and had never discouraged their intimacy! That for six months afterwards he had permitted his wife and daughter to attend Plymouth church, and suffered Mr. B. to call as frequently as he chose at his dwelling. He also admitted that he had never spoken to any one upon the subject until he spoke to Bowen, upon apprehending he was about to be discharged as a writer for the *Christian Union;* and then he only charged Mr. B. with having used improper words to Mrs. T.; he also admitted that complaints upon this subject always followed some apprehended loss of salary or position. He positively refused to produce any original documents.

Any one who has read "Griffith Gaunt," will plainly see that Mrs. Tilton's reference to "Catherine," excludes the idea of guilt, for 'Catherine's" sin for which she craves forgiveness, was that she had permitted a learned and eloquent priest to control her mind to the exclusion of her husband's influence. She denies most clearly that there was one impure word, thought or act in her acquaintance with Mr. B; he was her beloved pastor and as such she loved and respected him very devotedly, and it was only after reading the novel in question that she feared that to permit a feeling so absorbing—pure as it was—to come between her and her husband, was wrong. Under the influence of such feelings she wrote the letter that her husband cites as an evidence of her guilt.

The letter of Mr. Beecher, so much relied upon by his enemies, was not written by him at all but by Moulton, and grew out of an effort of that gentleman to produce an entire reconciliation. The last sentence in the letter as printed—"I have trusted this to Mr. Moulten's hand in confidence,—was written and signed by Mr. Beecher apart from the letter, which was evidently a memorandum made by Moulton, and simply a portion of an effort upon his part to restore kind feeling between two persons with whom he was equally friendly. Mrs. Tilton's letters to Mr. B. were produced before the committee by Mrs. Beecher, who has acted as her husband's Secretary for many years, and who always opens and arranges his letters, and answers, or leaves them for him to answer, as in her judgment is proper. All letters sent to him to his study are opened by a subordinate, as are also those which reach him at his room at the office of the *Christian Union;* and while connected with the *Independent*, Tilton himself was the person authorized to open all letters addressed to Mr. Beecher.

Oliver Johnson asserts that Tilton, "is a scamp, and a treacherous, perfidious man;" that while he was managing editor of the *Independent* under Tilton's control, he (Tilton) "dribbled it out" from time to time, without going beyond mere insinuation; and the Plymouth people don't appear to be in the least degree moved from their old confidence in their pastor; as they are upon the ground, and know all the parties, the natural presumption arises that they are far better qualified to judge than parties far away.

FREE TRADE LITTLE JOKER.

The Maine Democratic Convention has lately resolved "That a protective tariff is the most unjust, unequal, oppressive, and wasteful mode of raising the public revenue; it is one of the most frequent and fruitful sources of corruption of administration. We, therefore, the Democracy of Maine, in convention assembled, declare for Free Trade and in favor of unfettered and unrestricted commerce." Speaker Blaine, in accepting his nomination to Congress, remarks *Harper's Weekly*, comments at length upon this declaration for free trade, and others have done the same thing. Some of the Democratic papers, therefore, fall into a comical fury, and insist that their Maine brethren, although they said free trade, didn't mean it; and that Mr. Blaine is the basest of men for pretending not to know that they didn't mean it. These papers are good enough to tell us what was meant, although it was not said. The resolution, we are told, was intended to denounce a protective tariff, and to declare for a revenue tariff. Why, then, did it not say what it meant? Revenue tariff is a phrase quite as familiar in our politics as free trade, and it expresses a wholly different thing. Free trade is non-interference with trade; a revenue tariff is interference by the levy of a tax, not for the purpose of revenge. And an honest and intelligent free trader supports a revenue and tariff not because he approves such a tax upon trade, but because he thinks it to be more just than protection. But he calls it a revenue tariff, not free trade.

If the Maine Democrats did not know these simple truths their plight is ludicrous. If they did know them, as must be presumed, their purpose is obvious. They would fain be all things to all men. The party is sadly in need of "a cry," and some of its rhetoricans have therefore proposed what they call "home rule" and "free trade." But when an enthusiast is asked what he means by free trade, he nimbly answers that he means something else. "Now you see him, and now you don't." "You pays your money, and you takes your choice." The simple fact is that the revenue of the government has always been largely raised by customs duties; there is present need of a great revenue, and it is the almost universal conviction that it should be raised as heretofore. Thus tradition, necessity, and public opinion all demand indirect taxation, while free trade requires direct taxation. And as those Democrats who like to call themselves free traders know that free trade is an impracticable policy, they childishly resolve for free trade to save their "cry," and when challenged, ridiculously reply that they mean a revenue tariff.

Such gentlemen, however, when they assert that their Maine brethren did not mean either free trade or direct taxation, and that it is a vile slander to say that they did so, are disposed of by the Democratic candidate for Governor, who, in accepting the nomination, as Mr. Blaine states, "specially approves the foregoing resolution, and *intimates his endurance of the lowest form of revenue tariff* only until we shall be educated up to the idea of equal *direct*, and therefore moderate, taxation for the support of Government, and *until this idea shall be brought into practical operation.*" The Speaker is therefore entirely justified in holding his opponents to their words and to the policy which those words express. If the Maine Democrats do not mean free trade, they deliberately deceive the State by declaring for it. If they do mean it, they necessarily mean direct taxation. To declare "in favor of unfettered and unrestricted commerce" is to declare absolutely against custom house duties. Honesty is the best policy, and the Democrats would find it more profitable to have the courage of the opinions they profess.

POLITICAL.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* nominates Chief Justice Waite for the Presidency.

DR. A. G. EGBERT, of Franklin, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Venango district.

THE Hampshire (MASS.) *Gazette* declares distinctly in favor of Mr. Dawes for United States Senator, and it thinks that if left to themselves, the people accept him as their first choice.

HON. E. S. GOLDEN, defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for President Judge in Armstrong county, announces himself as an "Independent" candidate for the position.

A. C. HESING, of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, is inclined to think that as soon as the hot weather is over another "new party" will be formed in Illinois by the union of the hard-money Democrats and Independents.

THE Democrats of Maine have received due warning that if they are in earnest in what they say about hard money they will not be ceruflad as in good and regular standing in the Democratic fold of the West and South.

THERE are already three candidates announced for District Attorney of Cambria county, on the part of the Democracy, as follows: W. Horace Rose, Esq., of Johnstown; Wm. H. Schler, Esq., Ebensburg, the present incumbent, and J. Gallitzin Lake, also of Ebensburg.

PERSONAL.

THE Lord Mayor of London, Andrew Lusk, has been created baronet.

MRS. SOPHRONESTA MORRHOUSE, of Liverpool, N. Y., has given $30,000 to Syracuse University.

A LETTER is published from Mr. Chase to Mr. Greeley at the time of the latter's nomination for the Presidency, in which he alludes to the Democratic action making Mr. Greeley's election "almost a certainty."

THAT infamous woman, Victoria Woodhull, is not bound eastward, as many supposed, but with brazen effrontery has taken advantage of the wide-spread notoriety of the scandal, and is lecturing to crowded houses in San Francisco.

THE Albany *Argus* presents the record of the descendants of Benedict Arnold, who married in Philadelphia. Contrary to the popular impression, Arnold was well paid for his treason, and his children's children have ever since stocked the British army.

INDEPENDENCE DAY was observed in London at the residence of Gen. Schenck in an unobtrusive but pleasant and social way, the entertainment going by the name of a patriotic kettle-drum. The rooms were filled with Americans making London their home, and others who were on the wing. Among them were Mr. Hunter, of the State Department, Mr. J. S. Morgan, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Pleasonton, Mr. Leland, Mr. Moran, Mr. Boughton, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Geo. Lincoln, Gen. Van Allen, Mr. Coddington, and many others.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT costs just about $1,000 to make a trip around the world.

A DENTAL department is to be one of the new features at Michigan University.

THE Louisville Industrial Exposition is to be opened on the 1st of September.

A SILK dress, dyed green, nearly caused the death by poison of a noted French actress.

ONE million dollars of Government gold was awarded yesterday at from 109.85 to 109.91.

AN Illinois nursery man has sold 18,000,000 rooted grape vines since he engaged in the business.

THE increase in valuation of property in Iowa this year over last is $1,483,387. The tax levy is two mills.

NEXT to the buzz saw, the festive hay cutter is doing the largest amount of damage to the rural districts.

IN clearing out an old house in America, Georgia, the other day, the enterprising house cleaners captured 475 bats of all sizes.

A REVEREND gentleman at Woodford explains that his intentions were strictly honorable when he spoke of that "dam reservoir" at Mill River.

HERE is a Japanese recipe for keeping mat fresh in hot weather: "Place it in a clean porcelain bowl, and pour very hot water over it. Then pour oil upon the water. The air is thus quite excluded and the meat preserved."

NEW YORK gamins steal the hats off the heads of passengers riding in the horse cars. They put their hand through the open window, seize a hat, and before the car can be stopped, have disappeared round some convenient corner.

THE school of black fish which was recently reported to have run ashore on Nantucket beach, now turn out to have been a party of young whales, who in some unaccountable way, got out of their bearings, and ran in shoal water near Matauit harbor.

THE young ladies of the graduating class of the Malden School, surprised the audience by appearing in neat calico dresses. Some parents having objected to sending their daughters to the school on account of the expense of the graduating dresses, the young ladies made the sensible innovation which had been threatened in previous years.

JUDGE DRUMMOND, of the United States Circuit Court, has settled a long mooted question by declaring in a decision that railroads are not military and post roads in the sense which will authorize telegraph companies under the act of Congress of July 24, 1866, to erect their lines on the private property of railway corporations without compensation.

THE tale of a very much overloaded beast comes to us from Southern Colorado, where, alas! there is no Mr. Bergh. It is a story of a man, a woman, a well grown boy, two babies, six blankets, and a buffalo robe all on a single pony! From his ears to his tail not a single square inch of surface was left unoccupied. Yet it was not a large, not a muscular pony; and his legs were short, and one of them, by some freak of nature, shorter than the rest. We are equally surprised and rejoiced to read that both children were sleeping soundly.

THE business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, during the first six months of 1874, shows excellent management. The receipts on all the lines east of Pittsburgh have been $18,031,866; the expenses have been $11,809,073; net earnings $6,204,793. The gross earnings have fallen off, as compared with 1873, over a million and a half, owing to the dull times; but the expenses have been reduced nearly three millions; so that the net earnings show an increase of $1,380,433. As business is now reviving, a still better result will probably be shown in the remaining six months of the year.

A CALIFORNIA newspaper reprints the declaration made by a Senator from that State twenty years ago, that he "would not give six bits for all the agricultural land in California." This quotation is made in view of the fact that California is this year harvesting a wheat crop large enough to feed herself and spare a million tons for the rest of the world. The Senator who thus pooh-poohed California's agricultural knew nothing of the future. "El Dorado" was then a land of gold, and the gold dazzled his eyes too much for prophetic vision. Now, her gold product sinks into small dimensions when compared with the coin the wheat produces.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SPORTSMEN sommering at Newport have organized a gun club. It is called the Narragansett, and is under the Presidency of Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

TWENTY FIVE newly-made brides sat down at one table at Niagara, the other day. Put that down on paper, and calculate the fearful possibilities of the future.

JUDGE SWAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, has gone to Rockaway Beach with his wife. Judge Strong, of the same Court will spend the Summer with his family at White Sulphur Springs.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S club house is in full blast at Saratoga, and the most open and shameless gambling is said to be carried on there. It is a regal establishment, and fitted up with a view to attract. It almost joins Congress Hall, and young and old gentlemen steal away from their partners in the la e waltz of the evening for the gambling den of the illustrious law-maker.

SHIPPEN POINT, on the northern coast of Long Island Sound, is said to present one of the most beautiful coast scenes in the country, and, with its immense russet, weather worn boulders, piled on each other like Pelion upon Ossa, furnishes a fine study for our best marine painters. The beach is a gentle incline, and affords the most inviting opportunities for lady bathers.

AT a Presbyterian church in Saratoga, a sermon was recently delivered on the Christian's regatta towards the heavenly goal. He was described as feathering his oar with precision, turning the stakeboat of life with all the resolution of faith, coming down the desperate course of the home-stretch with vigor, fixing his eye on the heavenly referee, and taking good care not to imitate the disciple Judas and break his scull.

A LONG BRANCH observer writes: "Youthful charms, when clothed in white muslin and pearls, offer attractions to the most adamantine heart. But take those same seductive curves and dimples and extinguish them with a straw hat, and swathe them in a bag of blue or red flannel, tempted per courtesy a bathing dress, and I defy the most susceptible of Augustuses or Adolphuses to feel the slightest vibration of even the trebie strings of the heart."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Virginia, has a multitude of Southern visitors. A Northern correspondent, in speaking of the people there, says: "There is neither gossip nor light remark upon the ladies, for the young Virginian has a strange, exalted idea of women, and his talk about them partakes of the chivalry of Spencer and Ivanhoe. The ladies themselves have an easy grace and sincerity which are charming, after the commercial struggle for social acceptance we often see in the North, where the object of Miss Jones is to hold her place in the Smith coterie, and the goal the young Robinsons desire is to be invited to the party by the Greens."

FOREIGN NOTES.

J. BANCROFT DAVIS, Minister to Germany, will sail on July 30.

HON. JOHN JAY has sailed for Liverpool on his way back to Vienna.

A TRAINING SCHOOL for the police is to be one of the future institutions of London.

A MEAN thief who stole a suit of clothes from a dead man in the Morgue, at Paris, was recently captured whilst wearing the identical clothes in front of the place they were stolen from.

A LONDON LETTER states that Rochefort is still in London, and that he has never quitted that city since his first arrival there. The story of his going to Geneva was set afloat to mislead the enemy.

TOBACCO consumption seems to be steadily falling off in England. The declared value of the importation for the first quarter of the year was only £322,302, against £343,875 for the same period last year.

IN China and Japan, tea fanciers consider that the older the tree is the better its product. The shrubs which supply the high dignitaries of both countries with their favorite beverages are said to be all the way from 400 to 500 years old.

THE largest room in the world is under a single roof unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, in Russia, and is 650 feet long and 150 wide. It is used for military displays in rough weather, and can be converted into a ballroom at night.

ENGLAND is threatened with a new and terrible infliction—*a scarcity of water.* In consequence of the unprecedented dry Winter last passed, it is apprehended that the Summer and Autumn of the present year must inevitably be attended with a scarcity of water, particularly in small towns and villages, where there are few or no reservoirs of water, so as to maintain an average supply.

TROUT FISHING.

BY WILL WALLACE HARNEY.

'Tis twenty years. Do you remember
When, boy and girl, we stole the skiff,
And went a-fishing one September?
The lake so clear, it was as if,
Upborne on love's delicious heaven,
We floated in a pure mid-heaven,
With clouds of lilies for a border,
The fragrant summer seemed to ache
In blossoms for dear passion's sake,
Excessive with its sweet disorder.
In you, too, was that fond distress
Of flush and fear and happiness,
Caresses by caress unhanded,
Till, fingers fluted on the reel,
I thought the very trout could feel
His double spoil was caught and landed.

Alas! that love which we remember,
Bush-ripe as those wan sun weeds,
Spun of a blossom of September,
Born guiltless of the promises seeds—
Sweet dying things whose only duty
Is clothing life in forms of beauty!
For though I head you in my arms,
As full of honey in your charms
As when the trefoil holds the clover,
Your fingers, languid in a thimble,
In playing trout were found so nimble
You hooked the fish and cast the lover.

But often, since we slipped the books
To pray for life with baited hooks
In pools less pure, do I remember
The fragile bloom of September,
Born guiltless of the promised seeds—
A dying thing, whose only duty
Was clothing life in forms of beauty,
With heaven above and heaven below it.
Though life grown to other needs,
Our boat lies rotting in the weeds,
And we can neither raise nor row it.

Harper's Magazine for August.

HUMOROUS.

THE comet has extracted the following conundrum: Why is the comet like a cow's tail? Because of its close proximity to the milky way.

THE *Independent* says a cat licked the cheeks of one of Downingtown's fair damsels, a few days ago, and then died—poisoned, perhaps.

THERE are the nights in which the deserted husband dreams that his wife has come home and found the heap of unwashed dishes in the dining room.

THAT was a strictly proper remark that a young lady made recently whilst parting from her lover in her father's presence, when she said to the loved one, "Do write, and fear not."

MANY an afternoon nap is now awakened from, amid the cheerful and soulful melody of the sweet singers who troll out their native ballads with the exquisite refrain of "Huckleberries! all ripe!"

"MY son, you look like a boy who has been brought up by affectionate parents," said a kindly stranger to a golden haired child, and the latter, in an exoited tone, exclaimed, "Do I? Just look at my back!"

AN elderly clergyman of Chicago, when asked the other day why he had never married, replied that he had spent his life in looking for a woman who would refrain from working him a pair of slippers and he had never found one.

A STOICAL Scotchman was addressed by his sick wife: "Oh, John, I shan't leave this bed alive!" Please theeself, Betty, and thee'll please me," returned John, with equanimity. "I have been a good wife to you, John," persisted the dying woman. "Middin', Batty, only middlin'."

MR. PARKER, of the Woburn (Mass.) *Journal*, wrote his leader last week in rhyme, as follows:

"A daughter was wanting,
At last we have found her:
She came Sunday morning—
A healthy nine-pounder."

OH! the skeeter, the beautiful skeeter, filling the air with melodious metre. Under our hat, and tickling our nose, taking a bite through a hole in our clothes; in through the window, opening the door; filling our chamber and singing the sweeter, ever is found the untiring musskeeter.

IT is told of a man poorly dressed, that he went to a church seeking an opportunity to worship. The usher did not notice him, but seated some well-dressed persons who presented themselves, when finally the man addressed the usher, saying: "Can you tell me where church this is?" "Yes, this is Christ's church." "Is he in?" was the next question, after which a seat was not so hard to find.

A SCHOOL-BOY, being requested to write a composition upon the subject of "Pins," produced the following: "Pins are very useful. They have saved the lives of a great many men, women and children, in fact, whole families." "How so?" asked the puzzled teacher. "Why, by not swallowing them." This matches the story of the other boy, who defined salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put any on."

A TENDER HEARTED little girl was distressed at seeing a motherly old hen about to fold her wings over a brood of chickens, and began to pound on the window with her little fat fists, crying: "Don't you sit down on all those pretty little birdies, you ugly old rooster!" And the three-year old when discovered in his pantry sympathetically smashing eggs, replied to her mother's astonished inquiries, that she was "breakin' 'em open, so's to let the little chick'ns walk out!"

SIDNEY SMITH—the tale is inscribed to others—laid a wager that he could silence a Billingsgate dame without using a profane or improper word; provoked her; was assailed with the usual torrent, and when it lessened began: "You old isosceles rhomboid! you right-angled hypothenuse! you hypocrateriform mausoleum and dydrogenic gnomologist," and so forward through the innocent terms of chemistry and mathematics. The assailed vendor of eels and mackerel, herring and halibut, listened and wondered; accepted each unknown word for an original imprecation and surrendered beneath an avalanche her ignorance made utterly incomparable. The incident has been better described, but it is wondrously akin to the "affair which came under his own observation."

IMPORTANT SUIT TERMINATED.

The Title to Coal Lands Valued at $10,000,000 Settled—History of the Case—Career of an Adventurer.

MARCH CAUSE, July 21, 1874.—The celebrated case of Turnbull vs. Pardee and others, which has been pending in the courts of this State for two years, and to effect the result of which the aid of the Legislature was asked last Winter, has been decided in favor of the defendants. The question at stake was the title of several thousand acres of coal lands in Luzerne county in possession of the defendants and claimed by James Turnbull, as the heir of Alexander Turnbull and James Turnbull, Sr. The lands are in the heart of the coal fields and are worth $40,000,000.

The history of the case is this:—The land was in the possession of the Turnbulls for years previous to the development of the coal mines of Pennsylvania. James Turnbull, father of the plaintiff, seems to have been the last one of that family in whom the title vested. He, it appears, neglected it, and it was sold for arrears of taxes, under the laws of the State, and came into the possession of the Pardees. Packers and other wealthy operators in this coal region. James Turnbull had died in Philadelphia years before, leaving a son and a divorced wife. Some time after the death of Turnbull the son went to sea. In 1852 Mrs. Turnbull, believing that, if living, her son was the legal owner of the lands in Luzerne county, they having become of unlimited value by the discovery of coal upon them, came to Mauch Chunk to try and ascertain if there was any foundation for her belief. O. H. Wheeler, then a lawyer of that place, became interested in the case and was confident that the claim on behalf of young Turnbull was good. It was of great importance that he should be found, however, before proceedings in ejectment against the holder of the property should commence. Nothing had been heard of the wanderer for years. All effort to get trace of him proved unavailing for twenty years, when he was heard of accidentally in Mazatlan, Mexico. He was summoned home, arriving here in the Spring of 1872.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
N. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,231 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent, compiuted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bryan, Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schwerin, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 2 and 3 Union street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

EXTRA
During the Present Week
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Dress Goods, Outside Garments, &c.

Real Japanese Silks, worth 40c, at 25c.
Fine Japanese Silks, worth 50c, at 33c.
Super French Silk Poplins, worth $1.75, at $1.00.
Good Black Dress Silk, worth $1.25, a $1 00.
Heavy Black Dress Silk, worth $2.00 a $1 37.
All-wool Dress Goods, worth 25c, at 12½c.
Yard Wide Fine Dress Linens, worth 40c, at 25c.

BARGAINS IN
Silk Pongees, Choice Colors.
Cashmeres, Silk Repps, &c.
Best Black Dress Silks.
Striped and Plain Dress Silks.

LATEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES IN
Ladies' White Summer Suits.
Ladies' Linen Suits.
Alpaca and Hernaul Suits.
Misses' and Children's Suits.
Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Mourning Shawls.
Summer Shawls.

Splendid Bargains in
Hernani's and Grenadines.
Black Hernani Suit Pattern for 75 cents, containing fully 2 yards.
At 12½c, Silk Striped Grenadines.
Best Hernanis and Grenadines at very low prices.
Best Hernanis, 2 yards wide, extra bargains.

For Ladies' & Children's Wear.
Fine White Flannels, all kinds and qualities.
Silk Embroidered White Flannels.
Gauze and Silk Warp Flannels.

JULY PRICES.
Our entire assortment of Straw and Gimp
HATS AND BONNETS
Closing out at
25c, 50c, 75c and $1 Each.
PARASOLS
AND
SILK UMBRELLAS.
AT HALF PRICE.
SASH RIBBONS
At lower prices than ever before known.
A small lot of
Children's Braided Suits
At less than cost.
Percale, Linen, Swiss and Lawn
SHIRT WAISTS.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts and Neck Ruching, in all newest styles.
Extra good Bargains in
HOSIERY, GLOVE, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERY COUNTERS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

White Lawn Suits.
White Lawn Suits.
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
At extremely low prices, at
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES, MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.
J. H. DEMMLER.....EDWARD W. DEMMLER.
TIN AND COPPERWARE, etc.
Housefurnishing Hardware.
The undersigned offer to their friends and the public in general a large stock of pure Tin and Copperware, etc., with many useful house and kitchen furnishing articles for sale. They also promise to execute all orders in their line of business promptly, at moderate prices.
J. H. DEMMLER & SON,
No. 189 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
July 18, 1874.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

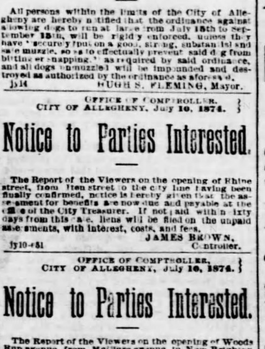
GOOD BARGAINS!
During the Present Week, at
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, &c.

At 5½c, Yard Wide Undressed Bleached Muslin.
At 10c, Fine Undressed Bleached Muslin.
At 6¼c, Yard Wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 10c, Extra Fine Yard Wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Extra Value in Bleached Muslin.
At 6½c, New Styles Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c, New Calicos with Side Bands.
At 8½c, Best Ginghams, New styles.
Shooting and Pillow Case Muslins, at low prices.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels and Towellings, extra bargains.
At $1, Extra Large White Bed Quilts.
At $1.75 and $2.00 Linen Lap Rugs.
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities.
Feather and Straw Tickings.
Shirting Checks, Cassimeres and Chintzes.
White and colored Bed Quilts.
Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, &c.
Cornices, Loops, &c.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.

Carpet Department
Well supplied with
Carpets, all kinds.
Oil Cloths and Mattings,
Hall and Stair Carpets,
Rugs, Mats, &c.
Mosquito Nets, all colors.
Mosquito Canopies.
Fly Nets, for Windows.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
49 SIXTH ST.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
AND
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves.
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Pendent, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Pendents, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Pa., July 18, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of ST. MARY'S COURT, from Lacock street to the old Pennsylvania Canal; for the Grading of CENTRAL STREET, from Fulton street to Manhattan street, and for the Grading of VINIAL STREET, from Villa street to the Troy Hill road, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 29 1874, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

jy18:s79 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., July 13, 1874.
City of Allegheny, ss.

DOGS.

All persons within the limits of the City of Allegheny are hereby notified that the ordinance against allowing dogs to run at large from July 15th to September 15th, 1874, will be rigidly enforced, unless they have "securely fastened on a good, strong, substantial and safe muzzle, so as to effectually prevent said dog from biting or snapping," as required by said ordinance, and all dogs found unmuzzled will be impounded and destroyed as authorized by the ordinance.

jy14 HUGH S. FLEMING, Mayor.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 10, 1874.

Notice to Parties Interested.

The Report of the Viewers on the opening of Rhine street, from Ohio street to the city line having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessment for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer. If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

JAMES BROWN,
jy10-s81 City Controller.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 10, 1874.

Notice to Parties Interested.

The Report of the Viewers on the opening of Woods Run avenue, from McClure avenue to New Brighton road having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessment for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer. If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

JAMES BROWN, Controller.
jy10-s80

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Allegheny City are Notified
To be Economical in the use of Water,
As owing to a serious accident, the New Works will not be running for some time. The old Works is not capable of supplying the city if the water is wasted. The use of hose and the running of fountains are therefore prohibited until further notice is given. Thirty-six will be sufficient for domestic purposes if no waste of water in case of fire and in order that the residents in the upper portion of the city may be supplied.

JOHN DUNLAP, Jr.,
Superintendent Water Works.
jy20-54c

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuck Pointing Irons, Tile, Grease Fittings. Repairing done.
W. A. ECCLURG,
84 Wood street.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARGAINS!
At
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, &c.

Ladies' and Children's Summer
HATS AND BONNETS.
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
Complete assortment of
French Flowers and Ribbons.
Ladies' Neck Wear.
New Sashes and Sash Ribbons,
Beaded Trimmings and Belts.
Black Laces, all kinds.
New Embroideries.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,
All qualities and sizes.
An Extra Bargain at 25.
Ladies' Genuine Kid Gloves,
Worth $1.50.
Ladies' and Children's
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
Full assortment of Gentlemen's Fine White Dress Shirts, Summer Underwear and Men's Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
REMODELING THE HALL
OF THE
House of Representatives of Pennsylvania
AT HARRIS

FINANCIAL.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.

Collections made on all points of the United States.

We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LOVE, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORY.

J. M. Gazzam, Chas. Knox,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kehne,
A. J. Donthett,
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - $200,000

DAVID R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS.—A. Dravo, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hogus, Christ. Siebert, P. Habermann, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from interest bearing accounts, payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. M. KNOX, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORY.

John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
W. M. Knox, Thos. Smith,
J. C. Anderson, W. Mc. Kee,
W. W. McGregor, Stephen Mercer,
Thomas Bath.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Honey and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 24, 1874.

The local money market continues dull, and the surplus of unemployed money very large. The aggregate deposits in the banks in this city are now larger than they have ever been at any previous time, while the loans are lower than they have been for years. The suspension of Harbaugh, Mathias and Owens, that took place on Wednesday, has been looked for by knowing ones for some days. As we said a few days ago, they failed to meet their extension paper, which they had hoped to do from assets due them by the Valley Road and others. And as it may be some time before these accounts will be paid, they deemed it better for themselves and creditors to suspend till they can get their business into shape. They are now in the hands of their creditors, and unless they are given time, it will be impossible for them to get through.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The deposits in all our Savings Banks are increasing daily. The laboring class are having a much better summer of work than the most sanguine could have expected, and now that our glasshouses are starting up, the hard times so far as relates to the working men is over; instead of their drawing on the deposits still remaining in bank, they will begin to add to them.

THE REVIVAL OF INDUSTRY.

Among a certain class of financial theorists there has been a pet notion for many years that the increase of gold and silver in the world was so much greater than that of other articles for the value of which gold is a standard, that the prices of all sorts of commodities, especially in Europe, were gradually getting higher and higher. But this theory has not stood the test of statistics, and during the last few months the London *Economist* has published a number of articles comparing the prices of a large number of commodities now with the prices they bore in past years, to show that the tendency of values has for nearly all articles and in all markets been steadily downward for nearly two years. But now the opinion seems to prevail in Europe—and with this opinion the *Economist* coincides—that the bottom has been reached, and that from the present time forth there will be a gradual improvement, and a slow upward tendency in the prices of commodities generally. If the trades unions are broken up, and industry allowed to start again on a scale of wages which manufacturers can afford to pay, the increase of business will, of course, cause an increased consumption of almost all staple articles; and with this increased consumption will come higher prices, which will eventually admit of higher wages. In England the iron and coal trades are exceptions to the general rule of more favorable prospects for the future. In the iron trade especially, England has lost her supremacy, and while everything in that line is still greatly depressed in Great Britain, the indications of the revival of the iron trade in the United States are increasing. This is indeed, encouraging. The revival must begin in any one pursuit before of all our various industries, that would give more evidence of being general and lasting than that of iron."

EUROPEAN CAPITAL COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

The candor with which the leading newspapers and periodicals of Great Britain acknowledge the decline of her trade and the probability that it will result in a flow of capital to the United States is remarkable. The London *Railway Times* recently said of the loans investments offered in London for English capital: "A vast amount of capital has accumulated in this country, and the investments offering have considerably narrowed. It is felt that with a declining trade the continued growth of prosperity of home railways must be at least temporarily checked, and that present quotations off r no margin for profitable investment. Every indication would lead us to believe that never before has there been so steady a demand for the better class of American securities, and the reason is not far to seek. Unless, therefore, some new speculative mania, at present undeveloped, seizes the public mind, the flow of a considerable portion of capital to those American companies whose home market has been destroyed by the late financial crisis, may be considered certain, and should sound securities generally be selected, the result will be advantageous to all parties concerned.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6-20s—1861—coupons	118	118½
" 1862 "	117¾	118
" 1864 "	116¾	115¾
" 1865 "	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1867.	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's "	115¾	115¾
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾
10-40's—coupons	113	113½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94¾	95¾
Erie	34¾	35¾
L. S.	99	99
R. H. & E.	1¾	
C. C. & I. C.	17	24¾
St. Paul	50¾	51¾
Do. Preferred	63¾	63¾
Michigan Southern	72	72¾
Do. Central	67¾	67¾
North Western Common	57¾	57¾
Do. Preferred	78¾	78
Rock Island	98	98¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	88
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	71¾	72¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26	
Union Pacific	26¾	26¾
Toledo & Wabash	34¾	34¾
A. & P. Pref.		14
Harlem	125	125¾
Chicago and Alton	102	
Adams Express	107	107¾
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	67	68¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	74	74¾
Terre Haute	8	
Fort Wayne	92¾	
Merchants Union Express	17	17¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25	
Do. Pref	49¾	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	49¾	49¾
" scrip	103¾	103¾
Reading	93¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	124	
Oil Creek	4¾	6
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
A. V. R. R. 7-10	85	
Central Transportation	4¾	4¾
Empire do	3	5
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	88	

NEW YORK, July 23, 1874.

Money, 2@3; prime discounts, 6@7. Sterling so dull at 486¾@487 for sixty days, and 489@489¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $536,000. Gold opened at 109¾, advanced to 110, and closed at 109¾. The carrying rates were 1, 2¾ and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $373,000. The clearings were $23,000,000. The specie shipments were $222,000 silver bars. Governments were firm. Nothing definite is yet learned in regard to the opening of bids for the new five per cents, but enough is know to warrant the belief that the loan is a success. Well informed bankers place the New York subscriptions between $85,000,000 and $100,000,000. Philadelphia dispatches report subscriptions in that city to the extent of $2,000,000. It is reported a syndicate of Cubans have bid for $10,000,000. Stocks were firm early in the day and prices advanced ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Later on there was a falling off of ½@¾ in the general list and 1 per cent. in Erie, the latter being affected by a report that the State Attorney General had decided to begin a suit on Angell's petition. After one o'clock there was an improvement in the general list, but later the market was again off, closing weak. Among the sales were 19,000 shares Western Union, 24,000 Erie, and 42,000 Lake Shore.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¼@5-20s of '62, 113; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 117; do of '65, new, 116¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 5s, 113; 10-40s, 112¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 59; do old, 59; North Carolina, old, 20¾; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 49; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72½; Quicksilver, 20¾; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 74; American Express, 63¾; U. S. Express, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 35¾; do preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 123½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 70; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; do preferred, 55; Northwestern common, 57¾; do preferred, 78; Rock Island, 98¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; Toledo & Wabash, 35; do preferred, 65; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 63¾; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 103; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 68; Burlington & Quincy, 104; Lake Shore, 71¾; Panama, 171½; Illinois Central, 95; Union Pacific, 26¾; Central Pacific, 88¼; Union, 84¾; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107.

LONDON, July 23—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £3,000. Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 5 20s '65, 109; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 108¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 16; Illinois, 95¾.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes 61f. 25c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 24, 1874.

The weather continues cool and pleasant, and all that could possibly be desired for business which, while it is not as brisk as we would like to have it is, nevertheless, all that can reasonably be expected at this season of the year. There is a continued steady demand for the leading produce staples, and the same is equally true of vegetables and fruits, which are coming in freely, and the indications are that prices are destined to rule low. Flour is quiet, while there is a fair movement in grain, and Corn and Oats are tending upward. The grocery market is fairly active, although the main inquiry is for Sugars, for which prices are a little off. Coffee continues dull and weak, particularly since the reception of the late advices from Rio, and a further shrinkage in prices soon seems almost inevitable. The provision market continues very firm, and Mess Pork and Lard have further advanced; those who bought some time ago on speculation are being rewarded, and dealers very generally will close the season with a handsome balance on the right side of the profit and loss account. We hear of one firm here having cleared one hundred thousand dollars last year, but 1874, thus far, has been a better year than 1873, and it will doubtless be still better.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely, and with stocks accumulating and holders all anxious to realize, prices are weak and declining; we reeduce our quotations to $2.25@3 ₱ bbl. The crop, it is said, will be a large one, and prices are destined to rule low for some months.

BERRIES—Blackberries are coming in freely and prices are low: $2@2.50 ₱ bushel of two bushels. Raspberriesin very light supply, and prices are fully sustained: $2@2.50 ₱ stand.

BEANS—Quotable at $2.50@2.75 ₱ bushel and dull.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand, especially for the finer grades, which are scarce and tending increasing and prices are weaker, although not quotably lower; prime to choice solid packed, in small packages, 20@25, medium to good, 15@20; common, 10@12.

CHEESE—Continues to come forward freely, but with steady demand; there has been no perceptible accumulation as yet, and prices are still matters not. Ohio factory, 12@13c.

EGGS—The market is quiet but steady and prices are still tending downward; may be quoted at 15@16.

FLOUR—There is a fair degree of activity, although the market cannot by any means be called excited, and notwithstanding the supply is mainly for small lots to supply immediate requirements, there is a very fair business in the aggregate. Spring Wheat—Extra family, $6.50@7.50; fancy do, $7.50@8; extra fancy, $8@8.50. Winter Wheat—Extra family, $6.50@7.50; fancy do, $7.50@8; Penna. family, $6.50@7.50; fancy do, $7.50@8; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois extra family, $6.50@7.50; fancy do, $7.50@8; Minnesota extra family, $6.50@7.50; fancy do, $7.50@8; St. Louis extra family, $6.50@7.50; fancy do, $7.50@8; Patent process, $8@8.50. Rye flour, $5@5.50 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Sugars continue in steady demand, but, as a consequence, the market is not as firm as regards prices, and we reduce our quotations one eighth all around. Coffee continues dull and weak; there has been no movement in the Eastern markets for seve al days, and, so far as we can learn, there is no disposition manifested to buy, except for Rio, and for this the largest figures reached during the recent upward movement. 1 to 1¾ cents ₱ lb. good and the decline has failed to stimulate the demand. Molasses and Syrups in light stock and firm but there is not much inquiry, and there is no change to note at this particular time.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 10¾@10¾; Coffee Crushed, 10¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 9¾ to 9¾; Dark, 9.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 20; good, 20. Roasted, 23c for 1 pound packages; house, 23@25; Old Government Java, 32c; Rio do, 30c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new Cuba, 60@65; prime, 55@60; good, 50@55; common, 45c; Porto Rico, 75@80.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.25; White Drips, $1; Extra Sugar Drips, 80 to 85c; Amber, 60@75. Molasses Syrups, 35@50 as to quality.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¾; fair, 8¾; common, 7¾.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Oats have increased considerably within the past few days, and with a steady demand they have ruled firmer, but that the tendency is still onward in the West, our main source of supply, there is no future we can learn, of opposition to make concessions in order to effect sales; we continue to quote at 66@68, according to quality. Ear Corn is in good demand and offering by sample but common men report that it is difficult to place it at satisfactory prices to shippers. We adopt the following as to-day's prices as a basis, that the grain cannot be laid down here from Chicago under 68@70c. Shelled Corn is in fair supply and demand, with some inquiry; sales at 51 to 52 free in elevator. Ear Corn is also scarce but there does not appear to be much inquiry for it. We look for Wheat to continue quiet, and as the mills appear to be well stocked, there is not much inquiry, and prices are without quotable change; $1.20@1.25 for new and $1.22@1.30 for old red winter white, 5 to 8c ₱ bushel additional according to quality. Rye is considerable new

LATEST NEWS.

FOREIGN.

French Assembly Proceedings.

M. Perire's Bill Rejected.

Also a Motion to Dissolve the Assembly.

Carlist Butcheries in Spain

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, July 23.—In the Assembly to-day Casimir Perire's bill was rejected—333 yeas to 374 nays.

Immediately after the vote Leon de Malleville, Moderate Republican, submitted a motion for the dissolution of the chamber, supported by the signatures of 300 members. This was rejected.

A long and excited debate preceded the division on M. Cassimir Perire's bill.

M. Lambert de Sie. Croix opposed the bill and advocated his own counter project.

M. Perire spoke in support of his measure, declaring that it was the duty of all good citizens to rally to the republic, which was the only possible Government for France. He said the present system combined the weakness of a provisional state of affairs and the evils of a dictatorship.

The Duc de Broglie replied to M. Perire. He criticised Republican institutions, which he declared did not guarantee the country against Bonapartism. He said there was no fear of President MacMahon executing a *coup d' etat*.

Both M. Perire and the Duc De Broglie were violently cheered and frequently interrupted.

M. Jules Dufare said the bill would increase the power of the President. MacMahon's loyalty was well known, but the strength of a nation should depend on its institutions, and not on a single man.

General De Cissey read a communication announcing the opposition of the Government to the bill. It set forth that the only object of the bill was a proclamation of a definitive republic, which was inexpedient, as it would satisfy only one party. The Government expects the adoption of laws demanded by the present condition of affairs, leaving the country free to determine its own destiny at the expiration of the seven years of President MacMahon's administration.

Prorogation of the Assembly.

LONDON, July 24 —The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Paris that the Marquis of Castellane will move the prorogation of the Assembly to-day, and that the motion will probably be carried, as the Government will accept it.

SPAIN.

Carlist Butcheries at Cuenca.

MADRID, July 23.—The Prefect of Cuenca announces that thirty-four bodies of Republicans murdered by Carlists have been found in a house in that town, mutilated so horribly as to be unrecognizable.

Don Carlos Rebuffed.

The *Epoca* says that Don Carlos invited Cabriera to accept a position in his army, and that Cabriera replied that he would "never make common cause with cannibals and fanatics."

The Financial Resources.

The *Imparcial* says that Senor Carmanchery, Minister of Finance, has informed the Council of Ministers that he has sufficient funds on hand to arm 125,000 reserves and to meet the ordinary requirements of the State until September next.

GERMANY.

The Carlists to be Taught a Lesson.

BERLIN, July 23.—The *North German Gazette* says, in reference to the recent outrages by Carlists: "Germany, in behalf of outraged European civilization, will seek and find means to teach the Carlists that the murder of captured Germans shall not remain unpunished."

Guards to Protect Bismarck.

LONDON, July 24.—A special from Berlin to the *Times* says the Prussian Government has sent eight detectives to Kissengen to protect Prince Bismarck.

GREAT BRITAIN.

$75,000 a Year for Prince Leopold.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Disraeli moved for an annual grant to Prince Leopold of $75,000. He eulogized the intellectual and scientific attainments of the Prince, whose health, he said, prevented him from adopting a profession.

Gladstone seconded Disraeli's motion.

Taylor, the member for Leicester, made a brief speech protesting against the grant.

Disraeli's motion was then adopted almost unanimously.

TURKEY.

The Porte Preparing for War.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Daily News* reports that the Sublime Porte has ordered 230 Krupp cannon.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—There are no further developments in the Ross abduction case.

—One million and a half bushels of wheat have been destroyed by grasshoppers in Minnesota.

—The Spanish steamship Minerva exploded her boilers in the Havana harbor yesterday, killing two persons and wounding sixteen.

—The symptoms of approaching trouble in Vicksburg over the refusal of a company of negro militia to return State arms are subsiding.

—The Republican Convention for the Seventh Indiana Congressional District, held at Peru, on Thursday, nominated Hon. Jas. L. Evans, of Hamilton county.

—A boat was capsized on the Wabash river, near Grand Chain, yesterday, and six out of fifteen men were drowned. They were laborers on the improvement of the river.

—In Breathitt county, Ky., a few days since, Jerry Little attacked two brothers named Jett, killing Curtis Jett and severely wounding Hiram. Little was himself shot several times.

—The regatta of the Northwestern Boating Association at Toledo, Ohio, was finished yesterday. There were six races, including a wash tub race, which created considerable amusement.

—A dispatch reports the nomination at Washington, Indiana, yesterday, of J. D. Williams as Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second Indiana District. The Indiana resolutions were adopted. Williams is a Granger.

—In Morgan county, Ky., on Wednesday, John Oakley shot and killed Wesley Richardson, and severely wounded Muncie George with a stray ball. In the same row several other parties were badly beaten with clubs and stones.

—In Montgomery county, Ky., last Sunday, a Mrs. Stevens met a woman of easy virtue, named Evaline Hubbard, in the field, and attacked her with a hatchet, splitting her skull and killing her instantly. She suspected the woman of too great intimacy with her husband.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE Uniontown jail now contains seventeen prisoners.

THIRTEEN houses were burned in Bellevue, near Scranton, on Monday.

MAJOR A. B. BARRETT, of Greene county, who was bitten by a rabid dog two years ago, has just been attacked with hydrophobia.

A LITTLE daughter of James Barnett, of Fayette county, was killed on Thursday by an open window falling down on her, breaking her neck.

MAJOR ORMSBY, of Hickory township, Mercer county, threshed one day last week, 200 bushels of wheat, as measured from the thresher, which all present agreed would weigh out 210 bushels—the product of 6 acres of land.

MISS SHERRARD, the newly-elected principal of the Washington Seminary, has selected as one of her assistants Miss Mary McDonald, a lady who has a high reputation by her connection with the high school of Steubenville and the Holidaysburg and other seminaries.

ANDREW R. MCKAHAN, of Waynesburg, had just finished building a hay stack, Friday last, and in climbing down by a rope or chain with a fork in his hand, he let the fork fall, and then slid down on the end of the handle, which entered under the scrotum, and passing through it, entered the abdomen a few inches above, inflicting a terrible wound, which may prove fatal.

SUNDAY morning Wheatley's Copper Work's situated a little distance south of Phœnixville, took fire from a locomotive and was totally turned to the ground. There was some slight insurance thereon, but to what amount we have not been able at this writing to ascertain. The works have been in full blast all summer, and their destruction will throw a number of workmen out of employment.

THE Board of School Directors of Beaver Falls have made the following selection of teachers for the coming session: Principal, Miss E. E. Forbes; Room No. 9 Bella Lynch; Room No. 8, S. X Russell; Room No. 7, Lizzie Patterson; Room No. 6 Lizzie Reed; Room No. 5, Mary E. Eakin; Room No. 4, Alice Forbes; Room No. 3, Mary Parkinson; Room No. 2, Adessa King; Room No. 1, S. S. Patulance.

THE New Castle *Gazette* says: The boilers employed at the Onondago Iron Works in this city, have been on a strike since Monday last. The point for which they contend relates to the rolling of "bloomers." The Company are willing, when a ball breaks into "blooms," to roll them provided they are making hoop iron, but not if they are making nails. The boilers insist that the "bloom" shall be rolled in both cases, and have struck as a means of carrying their point.

THE statement that ex-Queen Isabella intends to revoke her act of abdication is denied by the Madrid newspaper, the *Epoca*.

HOME NEWS.

Water Committee Meeting.

The Water Committee will meet at the Union Depot at 9:40 A M., on Saturday morning, to proceed to the reservoirs on business of the utmost importance. Let no one fail to be present.

The American Manufacturer

of this week brings a very fresh and full batch of manufacturing news. Its financial article is also newsy and up to the times. The varied foreign correspondence is very full of news and thoughts of vital interest to our trade. Probably no class journal has advanced so rapidly in public favor for the past few years as the *Manufacturer*.

Obituary.

Mrs. Adlington, mother-in-law of Capt. Charles Goehring, departed this life on Wednesday at the residence of the family, 93 Mt. Washington. The deceased had attained the ripe old age of four score years, and preserved her mental faculties up to the very moment of departure for the better land beyond. She was a generous, kind hearted and zealous Christian, a loving and devoted mother, and in all respects worthy the the tears of the many friends who now mourn over her loss.

A Recusant Witness

Detective Seth Wilmont yesterday took into custody under a process issued by the judge of the Fayette County Court, a man named A. N. Ales This person is, it appears, an important witness in the Thompson abortion case, which is to be tried at Union town next week. He was served with a subpœna, but after its service left for this city. The detectives will take Mr. Ales to Uniontown at an early hour this morning.

The Government Site.

The *Dispatch* simply tells what is not true, when it states that the money for the Sixth avenue site is not raised. The Government officials were tendered a bond good for one million of dollars or more if necessary, that all over and above the three hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the Government for a site would be paid on demand, and further, that all expenses for cutting down streets and opening of the same that might be wanted by the Government would be paid for and not a dollar asked from either the Government or the city. General Negley was present when this offer was made, and the gentleman who tendered it are ready at anytime to file the bond. As for the money other sites have appropriation necessary to secure the Third avenue site, being in the U. S. Depository here, it may now, but it was not on the 30 h day of June, when the telegram was sent on from here saying the money was raised. The party who bore the information to General Negley said it was in the Freehold Bank, not the U S Depository. It may have been there and it may not. We have heard of such things before, that Sixth avenue site was not propose to pay eighty thousand dollars into any man's hands, probably to be loaned at 6 per cent. for the next nine months or a year. We rather think the milk in the whole thing is to get $300,000 into some one's hands as speedily as possible. It is well-known if it was finally decided to take the Third avenue site, that the suits pending would require at least one year to be settled. Who then gets the handling of the $300,000 in the meantime? But of this we will speak another time.

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

The Concert in the Park this Evening.

The following is the programme for the concert to be given by the Great Western Band under the lead of Prof. Weiss in the North Park, Allegheny, this evening:

Entrance March (new)	Oberhauser
Overture (Semiramide)	Rossini
Waltz (Blue Danube)	Strauss
Grand Concert Medley	Downing
Overture (Nebucadnezzar)	Verdi
Potpourri (Devil let loose)	Beyer
Waltz (Lebenslieder)	Lubitzky
Quickstep (Come where my Love lies Dreaming	Foster

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Another Conference—The Negotiations Going On, but No Definite Result Reached.

Yesterday a rumor prevailed in town that the committee appointed by the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company had returned from a second conference with the Pennsylvania Railroad authorities, and were able to report "good news" A representative of this paper, anxious to carry happiness to many hearts, spent a pleasant twilight hour in meandering through the Allegheny Parks, and pondering the Lincoln avenue region of Reuben Miller, Esq., one of the thrifty dwellers whose cottages adorn that beautiful thoroughfare. The reportorial sacrifice of vitality was rewarded with the discovery that rumor had been somewhat hasty. The committee returned yesterday morning from Philadelphia, but without having any definite result to report. The negotiations were still pending, but the matter was not in a shape to be made public. The committee hope to be able to have the negotiations in such a shape that a report can be made to the meeting of the creditors next week.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A Mother and Child Find a Watery Grave.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night Mrs. Mary Rees, of this city, with her little baby in her arms and accompanied by her father and mother, started to cross the Monongahela river, opposite Fayette City, in a skiff When near the centre of the stream, their boat was struck by the wheel of a packet, coming down, and was upset. Mrs. Rees' father and mother were saved, but she and her little child were drowned. Means were at once taken for the recovery of the bodies, and after about three hours they were grappled. The body of the little one was wrapped in the folds of the mother's dress, but in lifting her lifeless form into the boat, the child's body fell out of the dress and again sunk to the water. Every effort was made to recover it, but up to last accounts without success.

Mr Rees resided on Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, and her husband is employed at one of the sheet mills at Monohead's works. She had been on a visit to her parents, who reside near where the accident occurred.

THE NEW CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange Yesterday.

The Coal Exchange met yesterday, Mr. J. F. Drake in the chair and Mr. Addison Lysle, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to discuss the proposed new railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati. A letter from Major W. E. Merrill, U. S. Engineer, was read. It advised the Exchange to request the Secretary of War to appoint a board to investigate the matter. The letter concluded as follows:

"In any case the Coal Exchange should appoint representatives that their views may be properly presented. If the matter is left to my individual decision, I will call upon the Coal Exchange for their views. Some coal fleet pilots should appear in order to show how coal fleets run the river at Cincinnati."

Captain Bigley made a motion which was adopted, that the President of the Coal Exchange be authorized to telegraph to the Secretary of War protesting against the erection of the bridge of the Southern Railroad Company.

On motion of Colonel Schoonmaker, a committee of three was appointed to confer with Colonel Merrill, stating the objections of the Exchange to the construction of a bridge at that point.

The following gentlemen were placed upon that committe:

Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, Addison Lysle, and Capt. Bigley.

No further business was transacted.

A LADY'S OPINION.

How a True Woman Views the Tiltonian Tirade.

We venture to print the following extract from a letter received yesterday from a much esteemed and most estimable lady. It was not intended for publication but is interesting as showing how a pure and intellectual woman regards the imputations of Mr. Tilton against the chastity of his wife and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

"I have just read and reread Tilton's statement, and I am free to confess I cannot convict Mrs. Tilton and Beecher on his testimony. True they may have loved each other, for no one, they say, could help loving Mrs. Tilton, and Beecher must have been more than human not to have permitted his heart to have gone out to her in sweet and tender sympathy in her time of trouble, but this far and no farther. I have faith in her as a Christian, a good mother, and a good wife, who took to her bruised and bleeding heart a husband who had voluntarily left her and her little ones to go after other gods, (or goddesses); who had a woman could have forgiven this, and loved him still, but she did, and tried with him two years or more, although many times the 'drawn sword' of public exposure must have been unsheathed over her head until her life was one of abject slavery. What a lack of true nobility in a husband and father, to bring his wife out to bear such calumny and shame! Every feeling in my nature is aroused against him; but it is because his power cannot reach me that I cannot conceive of any love except from eternality."

W. C. T. U.

Mass Meeting Last Evening at the Fifth Avenue Methodist Church.

Shortly before eight o'clock last evening the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met at the Alliance Rooms, and after devotional exercises started for the Fifth avenue Methodist Church. On their way they stopped in front of Bennett's saloon, on Seventh street, and held a curbstone prayer meeting, which attracted an immense crowd. This over, the ladies repaired to the church named, when a temperance meeting was organized with Mrs. Black in the chair. Mr. Verner was the first speaker, and in the course of his remarks he advocated the abolition of the license law and the substitution of prohibition. He claimed that the State had no right to issue licenses for the carrying on of any business, which was acknowledged to be an evil. Mr. Herrington followed in an address, in the course of which he spoke of the non-enforcement of the Sunday liquor law in this city. This, he said, was not to be wondered at, when the Mayor himself had said that he had nothing to do with the closing of saloons on the Sabbath. Mrs. Matchett spoke in favor of woman suffrage, and Mr. French delivered one of his characteristic speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

Just before adjournment, a rowdy, who occupied a back seat in the church, proposed three cheers for the mayor and the police. His own voice was the only one raised in answer to his request, and after finding that he had made a mistake, he slunk out of the building.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street. tf DODDS & CASSET.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

Reports from the Departments—A New Engine to be Purchased—The Water Supply—Proposition to Secure Cheaper Gas—Street Improvements Ordered.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

GEO. D. RIDDLE.....President pro tem.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

President McBrier being absent, Mr. Riddle was called to the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ackley, Bepler, Cochran, Day, Heagy, Hartman, McNeill, Ober, Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, Reineman, Smith, Sweeny, Thomas, Walton, Wittmer, Voegtly and Zinkand.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman presented a communication from the Akron Sewer Pipe Commission relative to the use of cement pipe for the construction of lateral sewers, and asking that a special committee be appointed to examine different kinds of sewer pipe. Received.

Mr. ACKLEY, petition and resolution for water mains on Fremont street and West End avenue. Referred.

Also, petition for gas lamp on Ackley street. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON, petition and ordinance for grading and paving Church avenue. Referred.

Mr. OBER, petition for water main on Vinial street. Referred.

Mr. REINEMAN, from the Survey Committee, presented the report of that committee. They reported adversely to the opening of Pump alley, and also adversely to opening of Sarah street. They submitted several ordinances for opening of streets and alleys, which were referred back to be printed. The report was received.

The same gentleman called up the following papers which were referred to the committee at the last meeting to be printed:

Resolution directing the City Engineer to prepare a plan for the widening of East street to a width of 50 feet, from Third street to Jacob Born's property. Passed.

Ordinance for opening and widening Middle alley, from North avenue to Simpson street.

Ordinance for opening of Gerst alley from its present terminus to Mills street. Passed.

Ordinance for opening of Graff street from Beaver avenue to Brighton road. Passed.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the report of the Street Committee. They submitted a number of ordinances for the grading and paving of streets all of which were referred to the same committee. They reported the following ordinances back which had been referred to them at the last meeting to be printed:

Resolution giving the consent of Councils to the use of the Cement Sewer Pipe, manufactured by Dunn & Co., for the construction of lateral sewers in the city.

Ordinance for main sewer on Fremont street, from Washington avenue to Charles street. Referred back to the Committee.

Ordinance for grading and paving Bidwell street, from Franklin street to Washington avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for grading and paving Kirkpatrick avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for grading and paving of Elm street, from Howard to East streets. Passed.

Ordinance for grading and paving Howard street from present terminus of paving to Elm street. Passed.

The same gentleman presented the reports of the viewers on the opening of Charles street, West End avenue and McClure avenue, all of which were confirmed.

Mr. WALTON, a petition and ordinance for opening of Beech street. Referred.

Mr. ACKLEY, petition for gas posts on Gallagher street. Referred.

The business from Common Council was taken up and all actions of that body concurred in, except the following: Ordinance for opening "A" street, passed S. C. at last meeting and non-concurred in by C. C., was referred to former action, and appointed Messrs. Ackley and Smith a committee of conference.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. M. LONG.....President.
ROBT. DILWORTH.....Secretary.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by President Long, the following members being present: Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Cochran, Drexler, Eberhardt, Gschwend, Golden, Hastings, Heizell, Johnston, Kredel, Klicker, Lockhart, Price, Sholes, Stedeford, Sirouse, Stone, Selling, Wettach, Walter, Wittmer, Wilson and President Long.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. PRICE presented a petition from the Trustees of the Plymouth Congregational church asking privilege of building a frame church corner Manhattan and Franklin streets. Referred.

Also petition from the property holders in the vicinity of the proposed church. Referred.

Mr. SIMONS reported fire plugs in different sections of the city. Referred.

SEMINARY HILL.

Mr. LOCKHART, resolution for the removal of a pile of rubbish on Rigg's avenue, known as Seminary Hill, First ward." Referred to the City Property Committee.

MORE WATER.

The Chair, a communication from the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils, asking for the appointment of three members of Councils to meet a similar number from the Water Committee of Pittsburgh, with a view of devising some method of laying three lines of pipe across the three bridges, between the two cities, to be used for supplying water in case of a fire or a scarcity of water in either city. Referred.

The Chair, a communication from Mr. John B. Bell, agent of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, suggesting the purchase of an extinguisher instead of a new fire engine. Referred.

Mr. Sholes, an ordinance to appoint main sewer on Fremont street. Referred.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on Health, reported that they had instructed the City Solicitor to prepare an article of agreement to be signed by owners of gun factories, &c., in the city limits by which they would agree to remove said factories on or before October 1, 1875, and in case the owners refuse to sign the agreement, the Committee would have the Health officer to institute legal proceedings against them for maintaining a nuisance.

The committee also recommended the passage of a resolution authorizing the Controller to appropriate $200 to extend the Butcher's Run sewer further into the river in order that the outfall from the sewer might be carried out into deep water.

Report received and filed, and resolution authorizing the $200 appropriation passed finally.

Mr. SCOTT also offered the name of the Health Officer. Referred to the Health Committee.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.

Mr. HASTINGS, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, recommended the passage of a resolution, empowering the Committee to contract for a steam fire engine immediately so as to have it completed by the time the new engine house on Sandusky street was ready for occupancy.

They also recommended the adoption of an ordinance preventing parties from driving over hose during a fire, and providing that the police enclose with ropes the circle bounded by the fire.

They recommended that no action be taken at present looking to the equipment of the Hook and Ladder Company, as there was no money in the fire appropriation to do the work.

Report received.

Resolution authorizing the purchase of a new engine passed, and ordinance read three times and passed finally.

CHEAPER GAS.

Mr. BROWN, from the Gas Committee, reported in reference to a resolution asking the Consolidated Gas Company to lay mains in Allegheny, that they had a conference with the Allegheny Gas Company relative to a reduction in the price of gas. The company had made the following proposition: To furnish gas to private consumers at $1 80 per 1,000 feet, and twenty cents off if paid in ten days after the bill was rendered; the city to get gas at ninety cents per 1,000 feet. This was practically a reduction to $1 60 per 1,000 feet.

If this proposition was not satisfactory, the Board agreed to let the works at the appraised value based upon it by the city in 1873, provided the city paid for improvements put up since then, and also accepted the proposition on or before October 1, 1874, and paid one-tenth of the price asked.

The committee reported that the company had refused to lay pipes on the Troy Hill road because of the rocky nature of the road, unless the property holders paid one half the cost.

Report received.

Mr. WALTER moved that the Gas Company's proposition be laid over for thirty days to give the committee an opportunity to confer with the Consolidated Gas Company. Carried.

FROM THE ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. EBERHARDT, from the Ordinance Committee, reported adversely to the proposition of Hoyt Fleming to have the ordinance forbidding the use of fireworks in the city, so amended as to prohibit the sale of the same. The committee deemed the present ordinance sufficient if it were enforced.

The committee, in reference to the communication of the return judges reported that they thought that Councils had nothing to do with the election laws, as the Legislature made the law, and it was explicit enough to meet all necessary requirements. Received and filed.

Mr. OCCHRAN presented a petition from Mr. John Stevenson for privilege to erect a frame paint shop, and one from John Strasser for permission to erect a wooden building. Referred.

ANOTHER WATER BASIN.

Mr. PRICE, a resolution requesting the Water Committee to examine and report a proper location for a water basin that would be high enough to supply the entire city with water. Referred.

The Council then proceeded to consider old business. Ordinance for lateral sewer on Sook on avenue, S. C. passed C. C. concurred; ordinance opening Verner road from Porter street to Walker avenue, S. C. passed C. C. concurred. Ordinance for lateral sewer on Locust street, S. C. passed, C. C. concurred; ordinance for sewer on Cedar alley, S. C. passed, C. C. non-concurred.

Ordinance to ratify and confirm act of Assembly providing for the purchase of Seminary Hill grounds to complete park improvements, S. C. passed, C. C. indefinitely postponed.

Ordinance for change of grade on Federal street between Suspension bridge and Ohio street, S. C. passed, S. C. non-concurred by a vote of 12 yeas to 11 nays. The result was received with applause.

Mr. WETTACH offered an ordinance for a main sewer on Manhattan street, and an ordinance for a lateral sewer on Fayette street. Referred.

Business of S. C. acted upon at the last meeting was taken up and concurrences had in all matters not otherwise noted.

Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Mayor Blackmore will to-day start for Chautauqua Lake for the benefit of his health.

....The Water Committee at its meeting on Tuesday will consider the matter of supplying the South Side with water.

....Thomas Owens, contractor for the Forbes street improvement, has again been sued before the Mayor for blasting within the city limits.

....An investigation into the cause of the fire of Smith's grease factory in Sharpsburgh, showed it to have been caused by an incendiary.

....The house of Mr. Baldwin, on the Brownsville road was entered by a burglar a few evenings since and a pair of pantaloons and a pocket book stolen.

....Yesterday J. & A. T. Douthett, merchants of Allegheny City, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Shafer.

....Mayor Blackmore has instructed the Chief of Police to visit the variety places of amusement in the city and report as to the manner in which they are conducted.

....Officers Paisley and Hoffmeyer followed a stranger into Duff's College building on Fifth avenue, this morning, but lost trace of him in the intricacies of the building.

....The citizens of Temperanceville are just now very indignant because the locust block pavement on Carson street, is being torn up for the purpose of laying water-pipes.

....A "semler kase" woman, who peddled that delightful stuff in the South Side market, was yesterday thauled over the coals" by Alderman Kredel because she didn't use lawful measures.

....W. B. Backhouse of the Star Base Ball Club (Junior) Sewickley, challenges on behalf of his club all clubs in the county to a match, providing its members are not over seventeen years of age.

....The exhibit of the present state of the indebtedness of the old borough of Lawrenceville, as prepared by the Controller, is of such an interesting character that it should be printed in full.

....The first case taken up in the United States Court in Erie, was that of Cunningham brothers against Gordon S. Berry et al. The suit is one in ejectment as to some land situated in Titusville.

....The contract for transcribing the Sheriff's deeds was yesterday awarded by the County Commissioners to Newton Pitt at three dollars per one hundred lines. The job will likely cost $2,000.

....The contract for laying the block pavement on Thirty-third street, yesterday was let to Mr. R. Bracken, he being the lowest bidder. Mr. Bracken's bid was 68 cents for the square yard.

....Mayor Blackmore was in conference yesterday with Mr. S. F. Fulton, Chairman of the Street Committee, in relation to the condition of Penn avenue between Penn avenue and the Suspension bridge.

....At an early hour yesterday morning thieves entered the saloon of John Gotthouse, corner of Twenty-seventh and Penn streets, and stole two revolvers, a small sum of money and a gold breast-pin.

....Dr. General Andrew Jackson, for the purpose of raising funds for the monument received last night at City Hall. The entire address may be summed up in this speech. "Gemmen de moment mus' g up."

....Conductor Paisely of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, took "cigs out" all the roughs that attempt to "run" his train. He laid three out the other night, and with a vengeance, so that they will let him alone hereafter.

....Yesterday afternoon Mr. Robert Hastings entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas against the city for $10,000 damages for injuries received by falling over an embankment, near lock No. 1, in April 1869.

....A young man named Peter Francis was yesterday sent to the workhouse for thirty days by the Acting Mayor as a suspicious character. He had attempted to steal from the jewelry shop of Wattles & Shaffer, on Fifth avenue.

....No special meeting of Councils will be held on Monday next, as the Finance Committee will not be ready at that time to present any report on the reduction of salaries. A meeting will probably be held next Monday week.

....Mr. Robert McGonnigle, Secretary of the Poor Board, Allegheny, is busily engaged in making out a list of those who are in arrears in taxes, and recommended the passage of a law which will be put into the hands of a solicitor for collection.

....The Thirty-sixth ward has received a new steamer, fire engine from the Amoskeag works, New Hampshire. It is a handsome piece of machinery, and a little lighter than the same class now in general use. It has been named "Thomas Rees."

....A South Side policeman named Joseph Barum was yesterday discharged from the police force by Mayor Blackmore, for suspicious conduct toward a young girl, with whom he was found by Lieutenant Thompson three quarters of a mile from his beat.

....The following gentlemen have been appointed the Tax Payers' Committee for the Fourth ward, Alex. Speer, Wm. McKnight, Dr. T. W. Shaw, John R McClure, J. B. Canfield, M. Wilmore, Isaac Caldwell, James Verner and Mark Watson.

....Pittsburgh Commandery of Knigh's Templar yesterday visited Uniontown for the purpose of assisting in the ceremony of constituting Uniontown Commandery No. 49 About one hundred of our Knights joined in the excursion. They will return this morning.

....South Side Street Commissioner Spreen has notified Lewis, Oliver & Phillips to remove all buildings which they have erected beyond the line of the Monongahela wharf track to their upper platform. Should the gentlemen not comply, legal notice will probably receive notice to the same effect.

....The Metropolis and Riverside Iron Companies have been organized at Marquette, with David Rodney, of Pittsburgh, as Vice-President, and John A. Owens, also of this city, as Secretary and Treasurer of each. The capital stock of the companies is fixed at $1,000,000.

....The case of David D. Williams, the alleged embezzling cashier of the Conneautville National Bank, was to have been tried during the present term of the United States Court, at Erie. Owing to the absence of the Court, however, the case will probably be continued.

....A stranger in this city named Anthony Mack was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Charles Kane for stealing three books from the house in Liberty alley, Pan Handle route, and having stolen the books from a closet in the house. He will have a hearing before the Acting Mayor to-day.

....The contract for Indian supplies transportation has been awarded to Charles Wood, of Chicago, Wm. S. Evans and J. B. Dallas of this city, being his surety. The boats are owned by Evans & Dallas of this city, and carry all the Government supplies. They run from Sioux City to Benton.

....The Brownsville *Clipper* of this week says that Shanks, the entire county murderer, who escaped from the Uniontown jail some time ago, has killed the 'girl Glover who was a witness against him in the trial. He has been prowling around his home, near which the tragedy occurred, for some time past.

....A woman named Mary Snyder followed a man named John Crowe into Alderman McMasters's office yesterday and wanted him to marry her. Crowe declined the ordeal, as he did not want any more, and as told Mary, who also has an incumbrance in the shape of a husband. Mary says John wrote her letters.

....A special meeting of the Water Committee has been called for Tuesday afternoon next, when it is said charges against Assistant Engineer Gillis will be investigated. It is also stated that over-estimates which are alleged to have been made at the Brilliant Hill and Hiland avenue reservoirs will be considered.

....The Democratic County Executive Committee has commenced preparations for the coming campaign. At a meeting held on Wednesday, Mr. John H Bailey was elected Chairman of the Committee, Mr. James Irwin, Assistant Chairman, and Messrs. George H. Kuhn, Uzziah Shuman and T. Cary, Secretaries.

....Mr. John Stevenson, the well known Market street jeweler, died at his residence on Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, on Wednesday morning, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Deceased was highly respected and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his demise. His funeral takes place to day.

....Captain Davinney, Supervising Inspector of Boilers in this city, is opposed to any reduction of his force here. It was rumored that Richard Armstrong, Inspector of boiler iron was to be dispensed with, but Captain Davinney thinks his position of so much importance that the Government will not be likely to remove him.

....Bizzanelli, the supposed murderer of McElligot, is still at large. The police yesterday received notification that a man answering his description arrived at Redbank, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the morning after the murder, and went to Brookville to look for work. The officers at that place have been notified to look out for the stranger.

....The Steubenville Councils will investigate charges of Mayor and Worthington, who assisted Stevens in beating a prisoner to death. Verily Steubenville justice is both slow and cheap, and a poor prisoner's life in the hands of the "burgess and gentry, is worth very little. Outsiders view the matter in the nose on which it is based, and the murder, from all the evidence, as an unrelated for and cold-blooded one, and yet the culprit goes free under $1,500 bail.

PERSONAL.

...Hon. Thos. L. Jewett, of Philadelphia, is registered at the Union Depot Hotel.

...Hon. H. D. Foster, Greensburg, Hon. W. M. Stewart, Philadelphia, and W. S. O'Brien, Esq., General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, are registered at the Union Depot Hotel.

The Exciting Topic.

The grand clearance sale of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co., No. 78 and 80 Market street, continues to be still more interesting to the ladies than ever the Belcher-Tilton wrangle, because at this sale can be purchased the finest and best of trimmings and millinery goods for less than half their value. This seems to border on the fabulous or the false, but in reality it is but simple truth. They have determined to close out their summer goods in order to give space for a heavy stock of fall goods and to this end they are offering all their goods in their line at remarkably low figures. We venture to say that one dollar will go as far in a purchase at this sale as two dollars will two months hence. Now is your opportunity, be wise in time.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer India at New York; Britain at New York, State of Pennsylvania at New York; Leipzig at Baltimore; Holland at Queenstown; Hibernian at Queenstown; Canada at Queenstown; City of Montreal at Liverpool.

A Fountain in the Desert.

In these dreadful hard times, it is a sort of luxury to read over the scheme of the last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky. It is like listening to the splash of a fountain or see ing its glistening drops in the heated days of summer. A quarter of a million, a hundred thousand, seventy-five, fifty and twenty-five thousand roll glibly over the tongue, and to know that they exist for somebody, and possibly for ourselves, is a real pleasure.

THE LIBERTY STREET MURDER.

Further Investigation Into the Shooting of McElligolt—What was Brought out at the Inquest—The Verdict.

The inquest in the McElligolt murder, which occurred on Sunday evening last, on Liberty street, in front of the Paris Hotel, was resumed by Coroner McCallin, at his office, yesterday afternoon.

The first witness examined was Mr. Samuel Foster, who, after being sworn, testified that he was a fireman on the Pan Handle Road; he was walking up Liberty street when he saw McElligolt talking to a soldier. He testified as to going in with the dead man and getting beer at Buschman's. In coming out a fuss commenced in the hall. The dead man came out and said he had "mashed some one on the mouth." After supper the deceased wanted to go back to the place to get more beer. We finally went back, but some woman, who she was I didn't know, wouldn't let him in. There was no fuss; deceased kept talking and wanted to fight, and I went away. A man came out and wanted to get at McElligolt; they had some words; I went away and heard the shot; I came back and deceased said,

"SAM, HE IS A GOOD SHOT.

I am shot; take me home." McElligolt never carried a revolver that I know of. I saw no one run. The door of the hotel was shut immediately after the shooting.

Lieut. McCleary testified as to going up Liberty street and hearing the shot. Foster told me to arrest the barkeeper who had shot this man. Foster followed me and told me Gilliez was the man that did the shooting; there were a great many people there; saw no pistol on Gilliez; searched the house after, but found no pistol.

Mrs. Catherine Yeager, in her testimony stated that she

HEARD THE TROUBLE

on Sunday evening. Her statement only corroborated the previous witnesses, but she did not know who did the shooting. Saw the flash on the curb; didn't see Gilliez fire; saw no one run away.

Mrs. Catharine Baschman, the landlady of the Paris Hotel, was called, but she knew nothing of the fuss till the police came in; she was in the kitchen at the time; I know nothing of the fuss; saw one man run but took no notice of it.

The child Ida Schafer was recalled, and stated that Mrs. Buschman told her to testify to what ever she saw and she would get a new dress; I told my mother that I saw the man shooting and my father went with me to Mrs. Buschman's; saw some one run after the shot; it was an Italian; he ran around Thirteenth street; he had his coat and hat on; he put the pistol in an inside pocket after the shooting; I saw the man before the shot was fired that day.

Mr. Alfred Gilliez, recalled—testified that he had no pistol now in his possession.

THE WRONG MAN.

Samuel O'Brien testified that he lived next door to the Paris Hotel in the rear. He didn't know anything of the matter and never gave Gilliez a pistol or any one else. Was in the room when the shooting occurred; did not see Brazzanelli since the shooting; saw him have a revolver; saw no one else with one; did not go out again because I was afraid; took no part in the fight with the coal; I work in Soho; Brazzanelli works in Fort Perry as stone cutter; knew him about three months; he is left handed; did not hear words; I left the party; did not know as Brazzanelli would take his part in case of any trouble.

ANOTHER PISTOL.

Theodore O'Brien was called and testified that he lived on Spring alley; knew nothing of the shooting; pawned a revolver with Gallizz last September for $3 50; it was a large one; I never got it back; never claimed it again; there were seven chambers in it, all loaded; they were long balls.

John G. Geise stated, after being sworn, that he knew nothing of the shooting.

Gilliez was then called and made a statement to the jury that he had sold the revolver above referred to, to a boarder several months ago, and that the man is still living at the house. The revolver was taken for board, and was still in the purchaser's possession.

Mr. Sherman Smith was recalled and corroborated his previous testimony; saw a man go up stairs after the shooting; don't know his appearance; I was up towards Thirteenth street when the shot was fired; didn't see who fired it; the crack of the pistol attracted my attention and I think the flash came from the house; I saw the flash after I heard the report. (Sensation.)

THE VERDICT.

This concluded the testimony and the jury, after considerable deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased, John McElgoit, came to his death on the night of July 19, 1874, by a p